LOK SABHA DEBATES

Third Series

Volume XVII, 1963/1885 (Saka)

[*April 13 to 24, 1963/ Chaitra 23 to Vaisakha 4, 1885 (Saka)*]

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

GMGIPND—LSII—395 (Ai) 0-5-63—180.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 16, 1963/Chaitra 26, 1885 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Equipment for Calcutta Suburban Trains

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*878. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to purchase A.C. Electric Engine parts as well as engines for Calcutta Suburban Electric trains from British firms;

(b) if so, whether orders have been placed; and

(c) when these equipments are expected to be supplied?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c). Does not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any order has been placed with any other country?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, Sir. We have placed an order on Japan for 28 mixed traffic electric locos. Two of them have already arrived. This is for hauling the suburban trains in the Sealdah-Ranaghat, Ranaghat-Krishnagar City, Dum Dum-Bongaon and Kalinarayanpur-Santipur sections. The services will be put in before September this year.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the Chittaranjan Locomotives, after completing the DC locomotives, will begin to manufacture AC locomotives; if so, by that process will not the indenting for foreign engines and locomotives be eleminated?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The point is this. This is for suburban traffic, and these are special mixed traffic type.

Chittaranjan are expected to produce 138 main line AC locomotives during the Third Plan. So far as this is concerned, we have placed an order for this type because though what will be best suited will be multiple units, EMUs, we have not sufficient experience in 25 KV. EMU. Therefore, in order to start the service, we have indented for these mixed traffic locomotives.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Swaran Singh): To add to the information given by my colleague, obviously when the tempo of indigenous manufacture gets going, to that extent indenting on foreign sources will be reduced.

White Tigers

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*879. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Birendra Bahadursingh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports appearing in the Press that the Maharaja of Rewa proposes to free the white tigers in his possession into the forests;

(b) the steps, if any, Government are taking to stop this move and protect these rare breed of tigers in view of the Government's accepted policy of preservation of wild life, particularly fast disappearing species; and

(c) whether Delhi Zoo authorities have proposed to purchase these tigers and progress, if any, made towards this deal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Maharaja of Rewa has been informed through the Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh that Government of India are prepared to take delivery in the Delhi Zoo of all the white tigers in his possession and to maintain them there pending their purchase at a reasonable price to be settled in consultation with qualified experts. It has also been pointed out to him through the Chief Minister that if the Maharaja still chose to release the tigers or destroy them as announced, the responsibility for this would be entirely his and that he would render himself answerable for the same.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In view of the fact that it will take time in these procedural delays and all that, may I know whether the Government propose to consider the desirability of taking possession of these tigers immediately and then start negotiating about the price and all that?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We wrote to the Chief Minister on 23rd February that he should use his good offices to have all those tigers delivered to us, and we are also prepared to keep those tigers there at Rewa itself if the Maharaja so desires—some of them there, and some here.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether it is a fact that some foreign countries also are interested in taking this rare species to their countries; if so, whether any proposal has been received by this Government from any of the foreign governments?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We had received a proposal and at that time we had consented; one of these white tigers was sold to the USA zoo by the Maharaja. We want to maintain the other tigers which are there at the moment because they belong to a rare species and we want to keep them.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि व्हाइट टाइगर्ज़ की संख्या कितनी है और उन में से नर कितने हैं और मादा कितने ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस में क्यों ज्यादा दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एक सफेद बाघ की कितनी कीमत सरकार दे रही है और महाराजा कितनी मांग रहे हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : महाराजा साहब ने तीन लाख रुपया मांगा है । आठ बाघ हैं, दो गैर-सफेद और छः सफेद । तीन लाख उन्होंने मांगा है । मगर हम लोगों ने कहा है कि तीन एक्सपर्टस जो बाघों की खरीद फरोख्त करने वाले हैं, वे लोग जो दाम बतायगे, उतना देनेको हम लोग तैयार हैं ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government will stop the export of these tigers whether they are bought by any friendly country or by any other kind of Government? May I also know what attempts are made so far so that these species, not only white tigers but other species also which are kept infact in this country?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There is an Indian Wild Life Board which always endeavours to maintain all the species of wild life and that covers the other types of tigers also. About these six tigers at present we have decided that they should be kept here till they are purchased later on; they will not be sent away.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : इनका मूल्य निश्चित होने से पहले यदिभारत सरकार के कब्जे में रहते कोई टाइगर मर जाए तो उसकी जिम्मेवारी किस पर होगी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जिस वक्त हम लोग बाघ लेंगें उस वक्त सब की कीमत हम दगें और अगर कोई मरेगा तो उसकी हमारी जवाबदेही होगी ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any proposal before the Government to add or to multiply the stock, rather breed of white elephants which they have got? I want to know whether they have got any scheme for that.

Mr. Speaker: That would be a very big jump from the white tigers.

Shri Vishnu Kamath: That comes under the Wild Life Board.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या अमरीका की सरकार ने इन बाघों को खरीदने की इच्छा प्रकट की है, यदि हां, तो क्या यह सही है कि उससे भारत को ज्यादा फारेन एक्सचेंज मिल सकता है, उसको ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की इस मामले में क्या राय है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाग वह दे चुके हैं, आपने शायद सुना नहीं है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether there is any real danger of this rare zoological species becoming extinct in the foreseeable future?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: No. Sir; there is no danger. We want to increase their progeny.

Village "Production Plan"

*880. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in future each village will have its "Production Plan"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the library, see* No. LT-1129/63].

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किसान को पैदावार करने के लिए जिन जिन चीजों की आवश्यकता होती है, जैसे पानी, खाद, बीज इत्यादि की, इनको उसके पास पहुंचाने की जिम्मेवारी किस की है और वे कब तक पहुंचाई जा सकती हैं ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : इसकी जिम्मेदारी कुछ तो कोओप्रेटिव इंस्टीट्यूशंज पर है और कुछ तंचायतों परहै और इन दोनों को मिला कर जिम्मेदारी पूरी वहन की जा सकती है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यदि किसी किसान को कोओप्रेटिव या पंचायत खेती के उत्पादन के साधन पहुंचाने में देरी करती है या नहीं पहुंचती है तो क्या सरकार ने कोई एसा इंतजाम किया है कि उनको सजा की जा सके ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : जहां शिकायत होती है वहां सजा की बात होती है । लकिन जो कमियां कोओप्रेटिव्ज में या पंचायतों में पाई जा रही हैं उनको दूर करने का हमेशा प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है । इसीलिए एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन प्रोग्राम बनाने की गांवों में यो ना है और उसके लिए एक समिति बनाई जाए, उसकी योजना है । इसके जरिय सप्लाइज का और सर्विसिस का, सब का समन्वय करके इस योजना का लाभ किसानों को हो सके, एसी कोशिश है ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know how this plan will ensure timely supply of seed, manure, fertilisers, water, etc. to the cultivators in the absence of which production is being hampered?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: All departments including the co-operative societies and also the functionaries at the block level, the district level and the panchayat level, if they are involved in a scheme which has fundamental roots at the village level; it is expected that there will be greater impact through the utilisation of credit, services and other functions of the institutions.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether it is a fact that this village production plan is always approved by the panchayats and co-operative institutions and whether these institutions have ever made any complaint that they are unable to get proper supplies of fertilisers, manures and improved seeds?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: This vil-village agricultural production programme is put up before the panchayats where co-operatives are also represented, and it is only after the approval of the panchayats that this production programme is taken. As regards complaints, I have no knowledge of any particular complaint. General complaints are always taken care of.

Shri P. R. Patel: There are panchayats; there are co-operative societies and there are also extension programmes. Yet, the production has not increased. I want to know, apart from all these things which are there, what is there to see to the requirements of the agriculturists so that they may increase their production?

The Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri S. K. Dey): Production will depend on adequate supplies of water, seeds, fertilisers, utilisation of compost manure and others.

Shri P. R. Patel: That is all in theory, but what is practical?

Shri S. K. Dey: These supplies are falling short of the demand. As we know there has been at least a five-fold increase in the consumption of chemical fertilisers in the last few years and there is going to be a still speedier increase in the demands; where supplies are short, every effort is being made by all the departments concerned to increase the supplies in all these fields.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: We have been hearing about this village production plan for a very long time. I would like to know whether any final decision has been taken regarding the planning of the plan on paper and the implementation in the field which authority will be responsible for the implementation.

Shri S. K. Dey: There are so many agencies involved—the department of animal husbandry, the department of irrigation, the department of agriculture, co-operative department and others—in these States, and so all the departments through their representatives are trying to help the village institutions in carrying out the village institutions ffof forr f rRaT AT lage production plan.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I know whether targets for village production will be fixed from above or at any other level, and if they are to be fixed at any other level, how will the total targets of the plan be co-ordinated with the targets fixed by the villages?

Shri S. K. Dey: The individual planning at the village level inevitably will have to be done by the village people themselves and yet, in order to ensure that there is a national target which is conformed to from the top also, there will be certain co-ordination and also effort to direct planning in particular directions.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know to what extent the implementation of this plan is desired to be hooked up to the coercive apparatus of the State?

Shri S. K. Dey: So far the utilisation of coercion in India has not arisen and I hope it will not.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: In what way is the village volunteer force expected to give its help for the village production plan?

Shri S. K. Dey: The village volunteer force is expected to consist primarily of progressive agriculturists in the village, a large number of whom have been trained in camps during the past three or four years. These progressive cultivators, relatively speaking, are expected to try out the improved techniques given to them by the department and explain the same to others around them.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: In what specific manner is this plan different from the previous practice by way of ensuring improvement?

Shri S. K. Dey: An intensification of the efforts and a greater association of the people's representatives.

Shri Tyagi: Is there any proposal to collect village-wise data about the requirements of the villagers and the cultivators to fulfil the plan targets allotted to them?

Shri S. K. Dey: That will inevitably be done.

Cooperative Farming

*881. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri P. R. Patel:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee has been appointed to evaluate the progress of cooperative farming;

(b) how far cooperative farming has spread in Eastern and Southern States and in Gram-dan areas; and

(c) the number of landless farmers that have been settled in cooperative farms?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Not yet, Sir; A committee is being appointed under the Chairmanship of Prof. D. R. Gadgil.

(b) In the last two years, 103 cooperative farming societies have been organised in the Eastern Region and 145 societies in the Southern Region. The progress of cooperative farming in the Southern and Eastern Regions has been slow.

So far 271 cooperative societies have been organised in the gramdan areas. Separate figures of cooperative farming societies organised in these areas are not available.

(c) The information is not available, but 380 cooperative collective farming societies consisting predominantly of landless farmers have so far been organised in the last two years.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it a fact that the Orissa Government has taken a decision to amend the Land Reforms Act so as to vest the lands received from the ceiling in the cooperative farms and if so, may I know whether other States have also fallen in line?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I want notice of that.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the National Cooperative Farming Advisory Board recommended that Government lands should be handed over to the cooperatives and

mostly to landless labourers? May I know what steps have been taken to do so specially in Dandakaranya, which is being reclaimed for the East Bengal refugees?

Shri Shyam Dhar: I have said in part (c) of my reply that 380 cooperative collective farming societies have been organised during the last two years. These collective farming societies are on Government land. As regards Dandakaranya, a decision has already been taken that the land that is to be reclaimed will go for cooperative farming and it is going to be implemented very shortly.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know if the Minister is in a position to give an idea as to the lands released from the land reforms schemes and what measures Government are taking to bring all of them under joint farming, cooperative cultivation?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: A decision has been taken in consultation with the State Governments that all lands arising out of ceiling of various State Acts and also all lands which are fallow will as far as possible be given to the cooperative farming societies.

Shri Bade: Is it a fact that this cooperative farming scheme was handled by China in the beginning and it has proved a failure there? May I know whether here also the agriculturists are against this cooperative farming and therefore the States have taken the cooperative service scheme?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: By now it has been amply demonstrated that wherever pilot societies have been organised, they have their demonstrative value and farm production has increased. They have impressed the farmers and therefore non-pilot societies have been voluntarily organised by the agriculturists in various areas.

Shri Bade: I wanted to know whether the States have taken the cooperative service scheme instead of the cooperative farming scheme?

Mr. Speaker: He says wherever cooperative farming has been taken up, it has produced good results.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are any statistics, accurate or near accurate, available as to what percentage of the land collected by the *bhoomidan* crusader, Acharya Vinoba Bhave, has been distributed to landless labourers for cooperative farming?

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): The general tendency on the part of the people to whom *bhoodan* land has been allotted has been to cultivate the lands individually. It is only lately that we have been trying to persuade *gramdan* authorities to encourage cooperative joint farming programme in *gramdan* areas. Naturally, it is a programme entirely left to the voluntary will of the people and we cannot do anything against their will.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if there has been any study of the reasons why in certain regions like the East, co-operative farming has not been as successful as it ought to be; if so, has any effort been made to remove those reasons that stand in the way of development?

Shri S. K. Dey: Sir, the development of joint co-operative farming in the Eastern Region strictly reflects the development of co-operation in general in that part of the country.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether it is the ultimate aim of the Government gradually to proximate this cooperative farming to collective farming of the Russian type?

Shri S. K. Dey: The question of Russian or Chinese or any other type does not arise. We are trying to find our own method by experimentation (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order—Shri Sheo Narain.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो लैंडलैस लेबरर हैं उनके खाने-पीने और रहन-सहन तथा एम्पलायमेंट के बारे में सरकार ने क्या सोचा है ? उनका प्राबलम कैसे हल होगा ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : यह तो बड़ा भारी सवाल है । इस पर प्लानिंग कमीशन विचार कर रहा है । जहां तक कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग का सवाल है, उसमें लैंडलैस लेबरर्स ने भी कुछ हद तक हिस्सा लिया है, और इन ३७८ सोसाइटियों के जो कोआपरेटिव फार्म हैं उनमें ज्यादातर लैंडलैस लेबरर शामिल हुए हैं ।

Unlicensed Radios

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*882. { **Shri Bishanchander Seth:** **Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of unlicensed radios functioning in the country;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to check them;

(c) whether it is a fact that in Delhi alone about 121 cases of using unlicensed radios were found during 1962-63; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Sir, I presume so.

(b) The Government have appointed Wireless Inspectors to detect such unlicensed radios. In addition to routine checks, these inspectors launch special intensive drives from time to time in selected areas during which hosue-to-house enquiries are made with a view to see that each radio set held is covered by a valid licence.

(c) 3,547 cases of possession of radio sets without valid licenses were detected in Delhi Circle alone in the year 1962-63. The 121 cases mentioned are the cases detected in Delhi Circle in course of a special drive conducted in February 1963.

(d) 2,816 cases have been settled by recovery of Rs. 86,475 as surchage and licence fees. In 14 cases prosecutions have been launched. 717 cases are being pursued.

श्री विशनचंद्र सेठ : मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि जितने रेडियो बिकते हैं क्या उससे यह कैलकुलेशन नहीं किया जा सकता कि उनमें से कितनों के लाइसस बने हैं और कितनों के नहीं ? आजकल बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में बिना लाइसस के रेडियो चल रहे हैं ।

Shri Bhagavati: Sir, I am not in a position to give the total number of radio sets. The total number of radio licences issued in 1961-62 was 27,48,358.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that apart from radio sets, transistor sets which come as a result of smuggling are without licences; if so, may I know what action has been taken by the Government to see that smuggled transistor sets are also licensed?

Shri Bhagavati: I have already said that a special drive is made from time to time to detect unlicensed radio sets.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस समय देश में कितने लाइसेंस्ड रेडियो हैं और कितने अनलाइसेंस्ड रेडियो हैं, और उनको रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लाइसेंस्ड कितने हैं यह तो वह बता सकेंगे और अनलाइसेंस्ड कितने हैं यह माननीय सदस्य बताएं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार के पास डाटा तो होगा कि कितने खरीदे जाते हैं और कितना स्टाक है ।

Shri Bhagavati: Sir, I have already given the number of radio licences issued.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the Government is intending to amend the law and to a. all the dealers to sell radios after g ting licences issued by the authorities?

Shri Bhagavati: Under the present Act they have to inform the authorities, and accordingly steps are taken

श्री कमल नयन बजाज : जिस तरह मोटर बचने वाला उसको रजिस्टर करवा कर देता है, इसी तरह यदि रेडियो बेचने वाला भी उसका लाइसेंस करवा कर बचे तो क्या उसमें सरकार को कोई दिक्कत होती है? यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि यह छोटी चीज होने से लोग इसको बनवाना भूल जाते हैं और इस तरह सरकार को रेवन्यू में काफ़ी हानि हो रही है । क्या इस ओर सरकार ध्यान दे रही है?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Tyagi: Has there been any proposal under the consideration of Government to levy a consolidated amount of licence fee at the point of purchase of radio sets so that afterwards the buyer may not have to bother about annual fees at all?

Mr. Speaker: Another suggestion for action.

Shri Tyagi: No, Sir. It is not a suggestion. Some such thing was under the consideration of Government.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Asian Highways

*883. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the proposal to develop a system of Asian Highways;

(b) the portions of Indian and Pakistani highways brought under the Asian Highway system up to date;

(c) the financial implications involved in the scheme for the participating countries; and

(d) the measures suggested for the participating countries to adopt in order that international restriction may not stand in the way of proper utilization of the highways for international traffic?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. *See* No. LT-1130/63].

Shri Maheswar Naik: From the statement it appears that a certain portion of our national highways is being covered under the Asian Highway System. May I know whether any additional aid is being made available from ECAFE to bring up the standard of the road system in India to the international standard?

Shri Bhagavati: ECAFE is now trying to get some funds from the Special Fund of the UNO. It is estimated that the foreign exchange equivalent will be of the order of 21,17,020 dollars.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether any measures have so far been taken to restore the missing links between India, Pakistan and Burma?

Shri Bhagavati: The idea is to connect all Capitals from Indonesia in the East to Turkey in the West.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतान की स्थिति में हैं कि देरी से देरी कब तक इन सड़कों को बनाने का काम पूरा हो जाएगा?

Shri Bhagavati: I have already stated in the statement the steps taken so far. Apart from that, two

reconnaissance surveys have been completed. The expert teams which conducted these two surveys have recommended that a sum equivalent to 27,85,600 dollars would be required for pre-investment survey of the route through Burma-East Pakistan-Afghanistan-Iran.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मेरा प्रश्न शायद माननीय मंत्री जी समझे नहीं । मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस काम में कितना समय लगेगा, पांच साल या दस साल । क्या कोई अन्दाजा है कि यह कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

Shri Bhagavati: It is very difficult to say that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that there are 11 priority routes in India and six additional routes. May I know on how many routes work has been taken up? How many routes are still in the stage of preparation of estimates and how many routes are still in cold storage?

Shri Bhagavati: The steps already taken have been given fully in the statement. Apart from that, two reconnaissance surveys have been made.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Where?

Shri Bhagavati: In Burma-East Pakistan-Afghanistan-Iran.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I am talking of the routes in India but the hon. Minister is talking of the routes in Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question was in how many routes in India the work has been started and how many routes are in the stage of preparing plans. So far as the third question about cold storage is concerned, probably, the Minister might not have access to that.

Shri Bhagavati: I require notice to answer that question.

दुर्गम क्षेत्र समिति

*८८४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ वर्षों पहले भारत के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों को खाद्य पदार्थों में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के सुझाव देने के लिए "दुर्गम क्षेत्र समिति" के नाम से एक समिति नियुक्त की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने उस समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर कहां तक अमल किया है ; और

(ग) स्वयं केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सभा के पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है । [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या** LT ११३१/६३]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, इस विवरण में यह बताया गया है कि इस कमेटी ने जो सिफारिशें की थीं उन्हें राज्य सरकारों ने और संघीय क्षेत्रों ने तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित कर लिया है । लेकिन यह नहीं बताया गया कि इन की क्या प्रगति हो रही है । तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात का प्रयत्न करेंगे कि राज्य सरकारों से समय समय पर रिपोर्ट ली जाएं और उनसे प्रगति के बारे में जांच पड़ताल चलती रहे ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: जी हां, इसका प्रयास किया जाएगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि इस तरह के इलाकों के विकास के बारे में एक गोष्ठी अभी कुछ दिन पहले शिमले में हुई थी जिस में यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि एक हिल डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड बनाया जाय, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार का उस के बारे में क्या रुख है और उस की कब तक स्थापना हो जायगी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : आज उस के सम्बन्ध में बात की जायगी ।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether a suggestion like the one made by this Hill Development Seminar at Simla for the creation of this Board which Shri Bhakt Darshan just now referred to was previously under the consideration of the Government? If so, what decision was taken on it?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: So far as I know there was no such proposal discussed previously. This is a new proposal that has been agreed to unanimously at the Hill Development Seminar at Simla. But we shall have to discuss it with so many other authorities as well as with the State Governments and we shall see that this discussion is finalised soon and a clear direction is given to the entire problem.

Shri Swell: With reference to this Hill Development Seminar at Simla is it a fact that no representative from the Hill Districts of Assam was invited to this Seminar? If so, why?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The original idea was to invite representatives from all the hilly areas which are of 500 metre elevation or higher than that. We did send an invitation to the Director of Agriculture, Assam. The Members of Parliament were also invited. In case my hon. friend, Shri Swell, did not receive that notice, we shall consult him from now onwards.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि चाय के बागान भी हिली ऐरियाज के अन्दर आयेंगे या यह उन से अलग रहेंगे ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसा कि मैं ने कहा कि ५०० मीटर और उस से ज्यादा ऊंचाई वाले जितने पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं उन सब को इस में शामिल किया गया है । कुछ चाय के बागान जो कि उस से नीचे हैं, छूट जायेंगे लेकिन ऊंचाई वाले जरूर आ जायेंगे ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether after the Chinese invasion the Government have decided to make these inaccessible areas accessible? Apart from giving responsibility to the State Government what steps have been taken by the Central Government to see that those areas are properly rehabilitated?

Mr. Speaker: This question is about foodstuffs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My submission is that the inaccessible areas should be made accessible. In that connection I want to know as to what steps have been taken by the Central Government to make those areas accessible apart from giving responsibility to the State Governments which the hon. Minister has said is the recommendation of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker: I thought from part (a) of the question that probably the questioner wanted to draw attention only to the recommendation regarding self-sufficiency in foodstuffs.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : फुडस्टफ्स के बारे में इस समिति ने सिफ़ारिश की थी कि जिन ऐरियाज में कम्युनिकेशंस की व्यवस्था न हो उनको उस सम्बन्ध में डेवलप किया जाय ताकि यह एरियाज इनऐक्ससेबुल न रह सकें ?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Regarding the Central Government's responsibility, the Government has been trying to make the inaccessible areas of Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh, NEFA accessible. The other State Governments are taking care of the areas falling within their States, like, U.P., West Bengal and Assam.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that so far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned there is a blanket provision for all hilly districts but so far as Punjab and other areas are concerned, there is representation restricted to a few spots, like, the Kulu Valley of Punjab. May I know if the hon. Minister knows that there

are certain places in the Punjab, Gurdaspur District for instance, which are more than 5,000 metres high?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): 5,000 metres?

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the Government going to do in regard to those areas in the Punjab and elsewhere in India which are above 500 metres?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, in Hoshiarpur....

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Gurdaspur.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: So far as I know, the areas are not higher than 5000 metres. They may be higher than 500 metres. But these seminars did consider about all areas. Simla itself is in Punjab and it has a higher altitude than 500 metres. So, that is covered. But in the scope of that Inaccessible Areas Committee only Kulu Valley was included.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस शिमला सैमिनार में हिरी ऐरियाज़ के डेवलपमेंट के सम्बन्ध में कौन कौन सी मुख्य बातें सामने आई हैं जिनके लिए कि मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उनको तुरन्त करना चाहिए ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मुख्य बात, जैसा कि पहले पूछा गया, एक हिल डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड की स्थापना की जाय । उस के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी, दूसरे मंत्रालयों और प्लानिंग कमिशन से बात आज शुरू की जायगी और राज्य सरकारों से भी परामर्श किया जायगा । उस के अलावा जो विस्तृत कार्यक्रम है वह soil conservation, communications, marketing, processing, technical personnel, tools and implements, irrigation in high altitude, arid and semi-arid zones, फ्रुट्स और वैजीटेबिल्स के उत्पादन और ऐनिमल हस्बेंडरी के बारे में है ।

Nutrition Education

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*885. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** / **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** / **Shri Maheswar Naik:** / **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** / **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** / **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start a mobile food and nutrition extension service for nutrition education and better utilization and preservation of food; and

(b) if so, the scope and working of the scheme?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) The Government have already set up four Mobile Food and Nutrition Extension Units, one in each region i.e. Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern with headquarters at New Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. The Unit at New Delhi was inaugurated on the 22nd March, 1963 and the other Units are also likely to start functioning in the near future.

(b) Briefly, the scope of the scheme is as follows:

(i) the introduction and popularization of new, enriched and improved foods;

(ii) the propagation of ideas concerning nutrition, balanced diets, etc., and the dissemination of information concerning nutritional deficiency diseases and the methods for their prevention;

(iii) the propagation of new and improved techniques for the handling, cooking, processing and preservation of foodstuffs; and

(iv) the collection of information relating to patterns of food-consumption.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any books have also been published for the people who

would like to learn the methods of cooking in order to get more and more nutrition from food?

Shri Shinde: Yes, Sir. The scheme, as has been already submitted, is to be launched and some preparation has already been made. Some booklets have already been issued for propagating the scheme.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know how much money has been invested on each van and whether the Government is going to extend this facility of providing a van to other important cities of the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The cost of van and equipment works out to about Rs. 70,000. It is our idea, after more regional extension units have been started, to have in each State one extension unit and later to increase it according to the circumstances.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the benefit of this service is proposed to be extended to the interior areas also?

Shri Shinde: The scheme is to operate in urban areas as well as in rural areas.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Has the Government got any more mobile vans which they could give to private organisations interested in better nutrition and also distribution of multi-purpose nutritional food?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Now there are only four vans in all the four regional areas. It is only after the requirements of these States are met that other demands could be considered.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know through what agencies knowledge about nutrition and balanced diet is being disseminated?

Shri Shinde: The scheme is supposed to work in collaboration with organisations and institutions such as science colleges, home science colleges, social welfare organisations, industrial canteens and extension training centres, NES blocks, *vigyan mandirs* and other such organisations.

Dr. Gaitonde: May I know whether it is a fact that some other Ministry is doing the same type of work, namely the Health Ministry, and if so, whether the Food and Agriculture Ministry is in contact with the Health Ministry in regard to this scheme?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, there is necessary collaboration with the Health Ministry. Also, there is the National Nutrition Advisory Committee in which the Ministries of Health, Food and Agriculture and Community Development are represented. There is no extension wing as such in the Health Ministry according to the pattern that we have devised.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether an attempt has been made to have a nutritional survey of the food habits to which the people are accustomed all over the country?

Shri Shinde: Yes, trial surveys have been made regarding the dietary, and these surveys have revealed that severe malnutrition and under-nutrition are widespread in India.

श्री यशपाल सिंह: कितने ही दिनों से इस स्कीम की चर्चा है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह सर्विस प्रेक्टिकल होगी या थ्योरेटीकल होगी ? अगर थ्योरेटीकल होगी तो उसकी लाइन बताई जाए । क्या कुछ लोगों को खिला कर दिखाया जाएगा कि यह पौष्टिक आहार है ?

Shri Shinde: It is a vast work, but, of course, the scheme is presumed to be very practical.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know the nature of co-ordination between the UNICEF Nutrition Extension Service and this scheme?

Shri Shinde: The UNICEF in fact is extending assistance to the schemes which are going to be operated in India.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri H. C. Soy.

Shri Kapur Singh: Before you pass on to the next question, I want to make a suggestion to you. Since Shri Kachhavaiya is absent perforce and not of his own volition, I suggest that somebody else may be allowed to put his question. I am prepared to put that question.

Mr. Speaker: That cannot happen. First, let the whole list of questions be exhausted. Then we can consider that.

Production of Lac in Bihar

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*887. { **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** / **Shri H. C. Soy:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present scheme to step up the production of lac and its marketing in Bihar has failed to achieve the desired result; and

(b) if so, the steps to reorientate the whole scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The present scheme to step up production of lac in Bihar has succeeded in increasing the production. No scheme on marketing of sticklac is in operation in Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि चूंकि लैक के बजार का कोई उचित और सही ढंग नहीं है, इसलिए उसकी खेती में बाधा पड़ती है और उसकी खेती करने वालों को काफी प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलता है ? यदि हां, तो क्या कदम सरकार द्वारा उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: यह बात सही है। इसके लिए एक साढ़े १८ लाख की योजना बनाई गई है जिस में सीड लैक को कोओप्रेटिव के जरिये खरीदा जाएगा। इंडियन लैक रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट जो रांची में है, वहां एक सीड लैक बनाने की फैक्ट्री बन रही है। कोओप्रेटिव को यह अधिकार देने की बात भी तय की गई है कि वे स्टिक लैक को सीड लैक में परिवर्तित करें। जब सीड लैक बिकेगा तो खुद-ब-खुद सीड लैक की कीमत बढ़ जाएगी। हमारी यह कोशिश भी होगी कि स्टिक लैक की कीमत वाजिब लोगों को मिले।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : जो कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटी बनाई जाएगी यह सरकार द्वारा बनाई जाएगी या जो स्थानीय लोग हैं, खेती करने वाले लोग हैं, उनके जरिये इसकी कोई व्यवस्था होगी? यदि यह सरकारी होगी तो इस में स्थानीय लोगों का सहयोग प्राप्त करने की क्या कोशिश की जाएगी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कोओप्रेटिव का मतलब है स्थानीय आदमी जो हैं, लैक का उत्पादन करने वाले जो लोग हैं, उनकी वह बने। कोओप्रेटिव के रजिस्टार, कम्युनिटी डिवेलेपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री और एग्रिकलचर मिनिस्ट्री के लोगों ने विचार विमर्श किया है और बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री को लिखा गया है कि जल्दी वह इसके सम्बन्ध में उचित कोई इंतजाम करा दें।

Dr. Ranen Sen: In view of the fact that this industry for the production of lac is limited to a certain part of Bengal and Bihar, to certain contiguous territories of Bengal and Bihar, is there any integrated scheme comprising both Bengal and Bihar for the development of lac in both these areas?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, there is going to be an integrated scheme

not only for the contiguous areas of Bengal and Bihar but also for certain parts of U.P., Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra, Assam and Orissa.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the lac industry is the only industry in Bihar, especially in the Palamau district where the method used is a very primitive one, and if so, what steps have been taken by the State Government with the help of the Central Government to see that the methods are changed to suit modern conditions?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We took the step to have a centre of the STC opened there at the headquarters of Palamau district, at Daltongunj. That centre will purchase seedlac, and the sticklac growers will dispose of their sticklac. The STC will purchase the entire thing there.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : लैक के व्यापार पर सरकार का एकाधिकार है जो लैक के ग्रोअर हैं, उनको सात रुपये मिलते हैं और जब उसको बेचा जाता है तो अस्सी रुपये में बेचा जाता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि लैक के ग्रोअर को उचित कीमत मिले, इसके लिय सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इसी विरोधी चीज को दूर करने के लिये यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि इन्हीं उत्पादकों की कोओपेटिव बना कर उनको सुविधा दी जाए कि वे स्टिक लैक का सीड लैक बना लें । जो दो तीन एक्सपोर्टर्ज हैं उनके नियंत्रण को दूर करने के लिये स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन को इस व्यापार में आने के लिये निमंत्रित किया गया है और उन्होंने इसको स्वीकार कर लिया है कि हम सारा सीड लैक बाहर भिजवाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

Shri Heda: The main hurdle in the production of lac is lack of stability of prices. Therefore, as in regard to other commodities, are Government thinking of fixing some minimum price so that the grower would know where he is.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: A minimum price has been fixed for seedlac. It is at the purchase centres at Daltongunj, Ranchi, Balrampur, Gondia and Bilaspur—Rs. 34 per maund. We have worked out the price of sticklac also. That, we think, will range between Rs. 13—16 per maund depending on the different qualities. Of course, I know that growers who live in the remote areas very seldom get the reasonable price. It is with a view to guaranteeing a reasonable price that we are taking all these steps.

Delhi Milk Scheme

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*888. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme has not paid ground rent for its milk booths to the New Delhi Municipal Committee for the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The New Delhi Municipal Committee, asked for the payment on account of ground rent in respect of Milk Booths constructed by the Delhi Milk Scheme within the jurisdiction of the Committee in December 1962. The payment was made on the 31st March, 1963.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What was the amount paid, and why was it not paid earlier?

Shri Shinde: Actually, the bill was submitted only last December. The

amount claimed by the NDMC was about Rs. 24,723 and it was paid.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it a fact that this ground rent is in some way responsible for the increase in the price of the milk sold? If so, what is being done to bring down the price of the milk so that it is within the reach of each one?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): As is well known, the milk supplied in Delhi through the Delhi Milk Scheme is the cheapest in the country. With regard to the ground rent, of course within the Corporation area we are paying only at the rate of Rs. 10 per booth, whereas the NDMC are demanding Rs. 18.25 per booth. We have taken up the matter with the NDMC also.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस तरह की कोई मूव की है कि इससे कृषि मंत्रालय का अपना कोई लाभ नहीं है और दिल्ली की जनता का ही इस में लाभ है, इसलिये यह जमीन जो है यह दिल्ली की जनता के लिये दी जाये और इस पर किसी किराये वगैरह की मांग करने की जरुरत नहीं है ?

Shri Shinde: Representation is being made to the Municipal Committee on the lines suggested by the hon. Member. Of course, the Milk Supply authority is agreeable to pay a reasonable rent. The contention is that excessive rent should not be charged.

Electrification of Indian Railways

*889. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the overall position of electrification at present in the Indian Railways;

(b) whether small items, ancillary to electrification like aluminium rods, solid core insulators, malleable cast iron fittings are being indigenously manufactured; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library, see No. LT-1132/63].

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Could I know when electrict trains will run over the entire area from Howrah to Moghalsarai, including the chord service between Howrah and Burdwan?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The programme is this: Waria docks—December, 1964; Moghalsarai to Allahabad-September, 1964; Allahabad to Kanpur-September, 1965.

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know about Howrah-Moghalsarai.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It will be completed in about two year's time.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I find from the statement that in spite of efforts by the Railway Ministry to develop indigenous sources, a substantial proportion of items ancillary to electrification are still procured from abroad. May I know when all these ancillary items would be indigenously manufactured?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As has been mentioned in the statement, the percentage was 34 and now it has come down to 12, and efforts are being continuously made to reduce this percentage still further.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Are any comparative statistics available of the cost of electrification per route kilometre, in different countries of the world, and if the cost of electrification in India is very high compared to other countries, what are the reasons therefor?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The question does not arise out of this. I would require notice.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: When will electrification be completed between Sealdah and Ranaghat and Sealdah South?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sealdah-Ranaghat—June, 1963; Sealdah South—March, 1965.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: How long will it take to electrify beyond Ranaghat up to Krishnagar City and Santipur from Sealdah?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Ranaghat to Krishnagar City will be December, 1963; Kalinarayanpur to Shantipur also December, 1963.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Is it a fact that after electrification up to Moghalsarai from Howrah, passenger trains will not be run on electricity? If so, what is the reason?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Goods trains will have the preference.

श्री यशपाल सिंह क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि इस समय हमारी आर्डनेन्स फैक्ट्रीज को डिफेंस प्रिपेरेशन के लिये पावर की जरुरत है और पूरी पावर उन्ह नहीं मिल रही है, इस लिये रेलों का एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन थोड़े समय के लिये रोक दिया जाये ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) मेरा खयाल है कि माननीय सदस्य को गलत इत्तला मिली है । आर्डनेन्स फैक्ट्रीज को सब से पहले बिजली दी जाती है, और मेरी नालेज में कोई ऐसी जगह नहीं है जहां रेलवे का एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन बन्द कर दिया जाये तो आर्डनेन्स फैक्ट्रीज को ज्यादा बिजली मिलने लगेगी ।

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the inordinate delay in completing the Tambaram-Villupuram electrification scheme, what steps do Government propose to take to expedite the scheme and complete it by the end of the Third Plan?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is no inordinate dalay. It is expected to be completed by September, 1964.

Milk Drying Plants

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*891 { **Shri R. Barua:** / **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** / **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** }

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up milk drying plants, creamery and intensive cattle development centres in the country during 1963-64; and

(b) if so, their location and their capacity?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement containing the required information is placed on the table of the House (Placed in the Library. *See* No. LT-1133/63.]

Shri R. Barua: From the statement it appears that four States are covered by the scheme. May I know on what principle these States have been selected for the purpose of this scheme?

Shri Shinde: The States were selected on the basis of a report which was prepared by dairy experts and also on the basis of the demands made by the various States.

Shri R. Barua: Am I to understand that the other States are not pressing their demands for these milk drying plants?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): This is for the manufacture of milk powder. The choice has been made on the basis of intensive cattle development areas.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know what special steps Government have taken to popularise the Ongole breed through this cattle development project?

Shri Shinde: This is not a very relevant question. But I may say that the propagation of important breeds is

being attempted and breeding centres are being opened and extended.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the intensive cattle development programmes are intended to be co-ordinated with proper disposal of our economic cattle stocks?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is a large problem which we find difficult to solve.

Mishap at Bangalore Railway Station

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*892. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** / **Shri Pottekkatt:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:** }

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 45 passengers were injured when the engine of the Bangalore-Madras Express bumped into the train while being coupled at Bangalore railway station on 3rd April, 1963;

(b) whether any action has been taken against the persons responsible for the accident; and

(c) the nature of injuries suffered by the passengers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Forty nine persons were injured.

(b) Disciplinary action against the staff held responsible has been initiated.

(c) All the 49 persons sustained minor injuries.

Shri A. V. Raghavan: May I know whether a similar accident took place in Howrah? What steps are proposed to be taken to bring down the number of such accidents?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This question refers to Bangalore but the hon. Member asks about Howrah.

Mr. Speaker: He says that this type of accident occurred elsewhere and wants to know whether any steps are being taken to see that they do not recur.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are always emphasising on the staff to avoid accidents.

Shri Basappa: May I know the extent of the damage caused to the property and also whether driver of the engine has been suspended?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The driver has been suspended: the damage to the engine is to the tune of Rs. 3,000.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are the injuries which are characterised by the Railway Ministry as minor and do not these minor injuries invite any kind of compensation from the Railways? What is the difference between the minor and major injuries in the opinion of the Railway Ministry?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: These are well known medical terms and in their accepted meanings we are using them.

Chemical Fertilisers

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*893 { **Shri S. C. Samanta:** / **Shri Subodh Hansda:** }

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information with regard to the resistance to the use of chemical fertilisers that are produced in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for this resistance by the consumers; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to improve the quality of the fertilisers?

The Parliamentray Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-11-34/63.]

Shri S. C. Samanta: May In know the reasons for the reported resistance of the farmers to use imported fertilisers?

Shri Shinde: Consumers' resistance is mainly to the ammonium sulphate nitrate and the new coloured ammonium sulphate. Resistance is not reported about the imported fertilisers.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there are reports that the productivity of the soil deteriorates by the use of such fertilisers?

The Minister of Food and Agriture (Shri S. K. Patil): It is a very wrong thing. Productivity of soil not only does not deteriorate but if fertiliser is used systematically as it should be used, for hundreds of years, productivity will not suffer.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know whether the deterioration in the quality of the land is a long-term result or a short term result?

Shri S. K. Patil: Deterioration whenever it comes is caused by the faulty understanding of the science of fertilisers. I have seen farms in other parts of the world where for 120 years the same type of fertiliser has been used and yet productivity is on the increase.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Some reasons have been mentioned in reply to part (b) of the question for consumers' resistance. May I know whether these reasons have been removed or not?

Shri S. K. Patil: Calcium ammonium nitrate being new, the farmers could not know the utility and therefore, there is bound to be resistance. There was resistance to irrigation also when it first started.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: It is not only the colour; there are other reasons.

Shri S. K. Patil: They can be overcome by using it constantly and showing them that by proper use productivity will improve.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Application of chemical fertilisers is rather a technical thing. I would like to know what concrete steps in the recent past have been taken by Government to see that farmers who use fertilisers are given proper technical knowledge.

Shri S. K. Patil: This is a very good question, because our knowledge about the utilisation of fertilisers is very scanty indeed in this country. Therefore, every effort is made on our experimental farms and otherwise. We are also thinking that we should do it in a manner so that this knowledge should be available to the villagers.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the agricultural experts who are advising our farmers are not in a position to know even what proportion of fertilisers should be mixed, and that is why our farmers are hesitant.

Shri S. K. Patil: It may be true in a sense, because as I said in the very beginning, our knowledge of fertilisers is a little deficient in this country. We learn by experience. Even the experts will learn by experience.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Navigation along Hooghly

*890. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether two of the three river training works designed to facilitate navigation along the Hooghly have been completed;

(b) if so, the improvements introduced under these two schemes and those to be introduced under the third one; and

(c) the expenditure so far involved on the implementation of these schemes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): A statement is laid on the Table fo the House. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-1135/63].

डेरी विकास योजनायें

*८६४. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्रीमती रेणुका राय :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री २४ अगस्त, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५६७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जिन पचपन डेरी विकास योजनाओं का उपबन्ध किया गया, उनकी स्थापना के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और उन्हें शीघ्र चालू करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : प्रगति को प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल. टी. ११३६ ६३] अब तक २६ योजनायें शुरू की गई हैं । राज्य सरकारें इन योजनाओं को शीघ्र ही पूरा करने के लिये उचित कार्यवाही कर रही हैं ।

Shifting of Railway Mineral Siding from New Delhi Yard

*895 Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mineral railway siding in New Delhi Yard is being shifted to Tughlakabad;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether representations have been made to the railway authorities to the effect that the cost of transport of minerals from the proposed siding to the city would materially affect their ultimate price in the city; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Railway authorities?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Inward traffic of New Delhi Mineral Siding is being progressively shifted to Tughlakabad.

(b) (i) Traffic outgrowing the available terminal facilities at New Delhi.

(ii) Absence of room for further expansion at New Delhi or at any other nearby point.

(iii) Need for finding adequate room to expand passenger and other coaching facilities at New Delhi.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In view of answer to part (b), the progressive shifting of traffic has become inescapable.

Electric Train Terminus on Ganga

*896. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any consultation with the West Bengal Government regarding the setting up of a terminus of the electric train service on the eastern side of the Ganga and the building of a new bridge or underwater tunnel for the purpose;

(b) whether the advice of foreign experts and of the World Bank has been sought in the matter; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Non-Departmental Telegfaphists

*897. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is still a subtantial number of non-departmental telegraphists; and

(b) when the telegraph service is expected to be run entirely by the permanent cadre?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Approximately 674 Non-departmental tele-typists were on roll on 1st February, 1963.

(b) The cadre of non-departmental telegraphists is necessary in this service to meet the need of staffing due to fluctuations of traffic.

विशेष समाचार-प्रापक यंत्र

*८६८. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद ।

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, १९६१ में 'अयान्स फ्रांस प्रेस" के भारत स्थित प्रतिनिधि ने सीमा शुल्क अदा किये बिना एक विशेष समाचार-प्रापक यंत्र परीक्षण के लिये भारत में आयात किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस परीक्षण का क्या परिणाम रहा और वह विशेष संयंत्र भारत में विदेशी समाचारों के प्रसार में कौन सी विशेष सेवा कर रहा है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वह विशेष यंत्र इस देश से पुनः किसी अन्य देश को निर्यात कर दिया गया ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसको किस अन्य देश को निर्यात किया गया और क्या सीमा शुल्क सम्बन्धी सब नियमों को पूरा कर लिया गया ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) डाक-तार विभाग द्वारा परीक्षण के लिये 'एजेंस फ्रांस प्रेस' ने सीमाशुल्क की अदायगी करके जून, १९६२ में एक ए० एम० ई० समाचार प्रापक यंत्र का आयात किया था ।

(ख) उक्त यंत्र संतोषजनक रूप से कार्य कर रहा है । इसमें और डाक-तार विभाग में इस्तेमाल होने वाले यंत्रों में अत्यन्त समानता है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Transfer of Railway Employees

1904. **Shri Krishna Deo Tripathi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees who applied for transfer from one Railway Zone to another (zone-wise) during 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) the number of employees whose requests were granted (zone-wise) during 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(c) number of such requests still pending (zone-wise); and

(d) rules, if any, governing inter-zone transfer of Railway employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from Railways and wil be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) No specific rules have been prescribed by the Railway Board governing the inter-railway transfers of Railway employees but requests of non-gazetted railway servants for

inter-railway transfers are sympathetically considered and complied with to the extent possible.

Under-Bridge at Cuttack Station Level Crossing

1905. **Shri Ram Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to construct an under-Bridge at Cuttack Railway Station Level Crossing has been received from the Government of Orissa; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There is a proposal to construct an Under-Bridge at the South end of Cuttack Railway Station.

(b) The work is expected to be taken up in the current year.

Tubewells in Madras

1906. **Shri U. M. Thengondar:**
Shri V. Thevar:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) wheher it is a fact that there is a proposal to drill exploratory bores to absorb ground water for the construction of irrigation tube-wells in the area between Tenjore and Madras;

(b) if so, when the work will be taken up;

(c) the provision made during the Third Plan period in this regard; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to extend the exploration project beyond Tanjore?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas) (a) Yes.

(b) During 1963-64.

(c) The estimated cost of drilling exploratory bores in the area is about Rs. 7:00 lakhs.

(d) Yes, in Ramanathapuram.

Disbursement of Cooperative Funds

1907. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have finalised the Acts of Procedure for drawals and disbursement of the Co-operative Funds in connection with weaker section of the Community and the manner in which they differ from each other; and

(b) the State-wise figures of utilisation of funds meant for subsidies to the Central Co-operative Banks and Societies for making excess credit supply over the advances made during the preceding years?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Rules and procedures for the drawal and disbursement of outright grants to special bad debt reserves of cooperative credit institutions have been finalised in Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Information about Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore and Rajasthan is not yet available.

(b) A statement showing the state-wise sanction of grants to states for this purpose by the National Cooperative Development Corporation for 1962-63 is laid on the table of the Huose [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-1137/63.]

Quarters for Railway Employees.

1908. **Shri D. S. Patil:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of residential quar-

ters for railway employees in Yeotmal-Ellichapur Railway; and

(b) if so, when the shortage will be made up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (a) No Sir. There is no great shortage of residential quarters for Railway staff in essential categories in Yeotmal-Ellichapur Railway. 76.88% of such staff has been provided with quarters which compares favourably with the corresponding figure on the rest of Central Railway.

(b) Does not arise.

बिहार में गन्ना अनुसंधान केन्द्र

१६०६. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में गन्ने की किस्म सुधारने के लिये दो अनुसंधान केन्द्र खोले जायेंगे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कहां-कहां ;

(ग) इन पर आवर्तक और अनावर्तक कितना खर्च होगा ; और

(घ) ये केन्द्र कब से किसानों को अपने अनुसंधान से लाभ पहुंचाने लायक हो जायेंगे ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस): (क) और (ख). जी हां। एक केन्द्र हरिनगर जिला चम्पारन में गन्ने की जल लग्नता रोधी किस्मों का संकलन करने के लिये खोला गया है। दूसरा केन्द्र शाहबाद जिले में गन्ने की शुष्कता रोधी किस्मों को छांटने के लिये स्थापित करने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) सारा खर्च राज्य सरकार द्वारा किया जाना है जिसका ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) इन केन्द्रों पर काम गन्ना प्रजनन संस्था, कोयम्बटूर के सहयोग से पौध स्थिति से किया जाना है और इसके परिणाम ३ से ४ वर्षों में प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है।

गन्ना उत्पादकों को प्रोत्साहन पुरस्कार

१६१०. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गन्ने के उत्पादकों के लिये घोषित १६६०-६१ के प्रोत्साहन पुरस्कार अभी तक नहीं दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि १६६१-६२ में पुरस्कार देने के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय अभी तक नहीं हो सका है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका कारण क्या है ; और

(घ) पुरस्कार प्रति वर्ष नियमित रूप से और फसल की बुवाई के पहले दिया जा सके, इसके लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) जी नहीं। १६६०-६१ की अखिल भारतीय गन्ना फसल प्रतियोगिताओं के पुरस्कार विजेताओं के नाम फरवरी, १६६२ में घोषित किये गये थे और अप्रैल, १६६२ में पुरस्कार दे दिये गये थे।

(ख) जी नहीं। १६६१-६२ की अखिल भारतीय गन्ना फसल प्रतियोगिताओं के पुरस्कार विजेताओं के नाम दिसम्बर, १६६२ में घोषित कर दिये गये थे और २५-१२-६२ को विजेताओं को पुरस्कार भी दे दिये गये थे।

(ग) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) पुरस्कार विजेताओं के नाम फसल की बुवाई से पूर्व घोषित करने के सम्बन्ध में पहले से ही आवश्यक कदम उठाये जा चुके हैं।

Drilling of Tube-wells in Orissa

1911. **Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether experimental tube-wells were drilled in Orissa;

(b) if so, the number of tube-wells drilled during the last three years and/or being drilled at present (District-wise); and

(c) how many of them were found successful?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). No exploratory bores have been drilled in Orissa during the last three years. The number drilled in 1958-59 was 15, out of which 13 proved successful. It is proposed now to undertake the drilling of 24 more exploratory bores as per details below:

1. Mayurbhanj	12 bores
2. Balasore	7 bores
3. Puri . .	5 bores
TOTAL	24 bores

Work was started in Mayurbhanj in March, 1963.

Central Road Fund

1912. **Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2193 on 30th May, 1962, and state:

(a) whether the Central Government have since received any reply from the Government of Orissa regarding the programmes of works to be taken up against the sum that has been allocated to the State from the Central Road Fund during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the detailed programmes of works will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). The Orissa Government have proposed the following two works for being financed from the sum of Rs. 16 lakhs offered to them from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve:

(1) Scheme for testing and control laboratory for Roads & Buildings. . . .	Rs. 9 lakhs
(2) Construction of a bridge over Kushabhadra river on the Konarak Balighat Road near Liakhia.	Rs. 7 lakhs
TOTAL	Rs. 16 lakhs.

The approval of these works has been held in abeyance pending a clearance from the Planning Commission about the utilisation of the Central Road Fund for new works in the light of the present emergency. Further, certain additional information relating to the bridge work is also awaited from the State Government.

Production of Rice in Orissa

1913. **Shri Ulaka:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the production of rice in Orissa during 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) the quantity of rice exported to other States during the aforesaid period; and

(c) the cost thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri

A. M. Thomas): (a) The production of rice in Orissa during 1961-62 was 37·08 lakh tonnes. Production during the year 1962-63 is expected to be less, but the final estimates are not yet available.

(b) The approximate quantities of rice and paddy, in terms of rice, exported by rail during the 1961-62 season and up to 28th March, 1963 in the 1962-63 season were as follows:

1961-62 (1-11-1961—31-10-1962)—3·5 lakh tonnes.

1962-63 (1-11-1962—28-3-1963)—1 lakh tonnes.

(c) The information is not available as rice and paddy were exported on trade account.

Farm Output in Orissa

1914. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister **of Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any short term loan has been given to the Government of Orissa for increasing farm output during 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. During 1960-61 and 1961-62 short term loans of Rs. 75,000 and Rs. 5 lakhs were sanctioned to the State Government for purchase and distribution of fertilisers for increasing production of commercial crops (arecanut and coconut) and food crops, respectively.

P. & T. Offices in Orissa

1915. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister **of Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Posts and Telegraphs Offices at present in Orissa, district-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to increase their number during 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(c) if so, the number of places where these are likely to be provided?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in the Library. *See* No. LT-1138/63.]

(b) and (c). Yes;

Year	Post offices	*Telegraph offices.
1963-64	232	42
1964-65	227	28

*Subject to the availability of stores.

समीरपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में बड़ा डाकघर

१९१६. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कारण है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला हमीरपुर में अभी तक कोई भी हैड पोस्ट आफिस नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हमीरपुर की डाक हमीरपुर से गुजर कर पहले बांदा जाती है, जो कि हमीरपुर से ६०–६५ मील की दूरी पर है और फिर वहां से वितरण के लिये हमीरपुर वापस आती है और हैड पोस्ट आफिस से सम्बन्धित सभी कार्यों के लिये हमीरपुर जिले की जनता को बांदा जाना पड़ता है ;

(ग) क्या हमीरपुर में हैड पोस्ट आफिस खोलने की मांग की गई है ; और

(घ) हमीरपुर में कब तक हैड पोस्ट आफिस खुल जाने की आशा है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) हमीरपुर के साथ जिन डाकघरों के लेखे रखने का प्रस्ताव है उनकी संख्या इतनी पर्याप्त नहीं होगी कि उसे प्रधान डाकघर में बदलना न्यायोचित हो सके ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) (क) में दिये गये उत्तर के आधार पर प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Assistance to Farmers

1917. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 103 on the 9th November, 1962 and state the relief given to farmers to augment their resources for raising the coming crop?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Besides, arranging supplies of improved seeds, fertilizers and manure, Delhi Administration advanced a sum of Rs. 50,000 to various cultivators for augmentation of irrigation resources. Further assistance by way of taccavi loan (for which a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs was made) was offered, but was refused by the people in view of the national emergency.

Procurement of Rice in Andhra Pradesh

1918. { **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are procuring rice in Andhra Pradesh during the current year;

(b) the details of the procurement plan; and

(c) in which other States rice procurement will be undertaken, the quantities that will be procured and the price fixed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to procure a quantity of 2.5 lacs tons of rice in Andhra Pradesh during the current year. The rice is being purchased on behalf of the Central Government by the State Government from millers/traders on a voluntary basis.

(c) The Government of India are already procuring rice in Madhya Pradesh. The State Governments of Madras and Punjab are procuring rice on behalf of the Government of India in their respective States. The Government of Uttar Pradesh are procuring rice in U.P. both on their own behalf and on behalf of the Government of India. The Governments of Assam, Mysore, Orissa and Jammu and Kashmir and the Tripura and Manipur Administrations are also procuring rice/paddy on their own behalf.

The prices at which rice is being purchased range between Rs. 34·83 and Rs. 75·69 per quintal for different varieties.

The quantities of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) expected to be procured in the current year in different States Administrations are indicated below:

(in '000 tons)

Name of the State/ Administration	Quantity expected to be procured during the whole year.
1. Andhra Pradesh	250
2. Madras	100
3. Madhya Pradesh	100
4. Punjab	150
5. Uttar Pradesh	120
6. Assam	125
7. Jammu & Kashmir	27
8. Mysore	25
9. Manipur	1
10. Orissa	30
11. Tripura	5

BIO Gas Plant

1919. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the number of Research Centres established to pursue the work regarding the bio gas plant the research work regarding the bio gas plant during 1961-62?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Research work on the bio gas plant is being carried out at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. There are also two other Centres, one at Ajitmal, District Etawah under the U.P. Government and the other at Borivli, Bombay, under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay.

बीकानेर डिवीजन में पटरी का बदला जाना

१९२०. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :
श्री हेम राज :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर:

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन की कोलायत शाखा में लगभग ३२ मील में आज से ९० वर्ष पुरानी ३४ पौंड की रेल पटरी बिछाई हुई है जिस की वजह से इस पर भारी इंजन और माल-डिब्बे नहीं चल सकते ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन पटरियों को बदलना चाहती है ताकि इसकी भारवहन क्षमता बढ़ जाये ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं । मौजूदा पटरियां ३६ पौंड की हैं जो १९०१ में बनायी गयीं थीं और ६१ वर्ष पुरानी हैं ।

(ख) जी हां । रेल-पथ के नवीकरण का कार्य-क्रम बनाया गया है । इस के लिये सामान इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है और कार्य-स्थल पर सामान उपलब्ध होने के बाद शीघ्र ही काम शुरू कर दिया जायेगा ।

Wagon-holding for Jodhpur Division

1921. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total stock of wagons with old Jodhpur Railway at the time of its amalgamation with the Indian Railways;

(b) the present wagon-holding for Jodhpur Division; and

(c) quantum of wagon-holding in Jodhpur Division utilised for railway and for carrying petrol tanks and gypsum?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The average wagon holding on the ex-Jodhpur State Railway at the time of integration was 1290.

(b) The average wagon holding on Jodhpur Division during the period from 21st March to 28th March, 1963 was 1930.

(c) About 150 wagons are used daily for movement of Railway Material, 210 for Gypsum and 450 for petrol traffic.

खतरे की जंजीर

१६२२. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की (रेलवे वार) कितनी घटनायें हुई ; और

(ख) इस प्रकार प्रत्येक रेलवे को कितना नुक्सान हुआ ?

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख) एक बयान सभा पटल पर रखा गया है (पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या ऐल टी०—११३६/६३

Cooperative Grain Banks

1923. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special steps have been or are being taken for development of co-operative grain banks in India;

(b) the latest progress in this direction;

(c) whether Government have made any special evaluation of the working of the grain banks in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the disabilities brought to light and the correctives being contemplated?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) A few states specially Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Mysore and West Bengal have a sizeable number of grains banks. There are grain golas in Bihar, Gujarat, Madras and Rajasthan also but their number is not appreciable. No special steps as such have been or are proposed to be taken by the Central Government for the development of grain golas.

(b) As at the end of cooperative year 1960-61, there were in all 9,412 grain banks in the country.

(c) Government of Orissa had undertaken a review in 1957 and 1960. Three study teams of the Reserve Bank of India had conducted studies of the working of the grain banks in Orissa in different years.

(d) The studies did not reveal any serious disabilities. The broad conclusions were:

(i) membership had steadily increased;

(ii) there was a decline in paddy deposits and in the preference for paddy loans indicating that the economy was gradually getting monetised as was anticipated;

(iii) Credit facilities were being extended to all sections of the cultivators;

(iv) there was need for a strong cadre of full time trained secretaries of the grain golas to maintain the complicated accounts; and

(v) there was need for close and continuous supervision of societies.

The state government has prepared a phased programme for giving six months' training to the untrained secretaries. Additional supervisors are being appointed. The state government has also a phased programme of strengthening the societies through share capital participation.

Package Programme for Groundnuts in Madras State

1924. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned to Madras State under the package programme for groundnuts by the Central Oilseeds Committee in this year;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 64,710 was sanctioned for the package programme on groundnut in Madras State by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee during the year 1962-63.

(c) Does not arise.

Telephones in South Arcot and Trichey Districts

1925. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for grant of telephone connections in main towns and villages in the South Arcot and Trichey Districts in Madras State;

(b) the number of new telephone exchanges proposed to be installed in the above area during the Third Plan period; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to provide telephone connections in this region?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a)

Trichey District	1050
South Arcot District.	298

(b) The number of telephone exchanges proposed to be installed during the Third Plan is as under:

Trichey District	17
South Arcot District	14

(c) The additional telephone connections will be given by installing the proposed exchanges given at (b) and by expanding the existing telephone exchanges. However, this is subject to the availability of the equipment and allied stores.

Theft in Southern Railway Workshops

1926. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the number of theft cases caught in the Southern Railway Workshops in 1962?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): 88 cases in all.

डाक व तार परामर्शदात्री समितियां

१९२७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री ५ सितम्बर, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न-संख्या ८११ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि डिवीजन स्तर पर डाक-तार विभाग की परामर्शदात्री समितियां नियुक्त करने के जिस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा था, उसके बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : आवश्यक आदेश पहले ही जारी किये जा चुके हैं। प्रत्येक डाक मण्डल में एक मण्डल सलाहकार समिति होगी जिसमें सम्बन्धित हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले प्रतिनिधि, साथ ही संसद् सदस्य तथा सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र के राज्य विधान सभा सदस्य भी रहेंगे। मई, १९६३ से उक्त समितियां कार्य करना प्रारम्भ कर देंगी। इन समितियों की बैठक छः महीने में एक बार हुआ करेगी।

Class I Coaches

1928. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that class I coaches have deteriorated all these years;

(b) the minimum facilities allowed in each coach at present and improvements, if any, intended; and

(c) whether corridor coaches are to be introduced progressively and if so, the programme thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1141/63].

(c) Yes. On the Broad Gauge, all new builds of passenger coaches are of the corridor type. On the Metre Gauge, all future builds of passenger coaches from about the middle of 1963-64 will be of the corridor type.

The tentative programme for manufacture of corridor coaches is as under:

1963-64.—about 480 Broad Gauge coaches and 250 Metre Gauge coaches.

1964-65.—about 170 Broad Gauge coaches and 750 Metre Gauge coaches.

मोटर जहाज

१९२९. **श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत का नौवहन निगम तिजारती बेड़े को मजबूत बनाने के लिये दो बड़े मोटर जहाज खरीदने पर विचार कर रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये जहाज कितने टन के होंगे और कब तक उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) भारत के नौवहन निगम के लिये हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड विशाखापत्तनम में ल्युबेकर डिजाइन के दो मोटर जहाज बन रहे हैं ।

(ख) प्रत्येक जहाज १२३०० टन अधिकतम धारिता और लगभग ९२०० टन सकल रजिस्टर धारिता का होगा । आशा है कि एक जहाज मई १९६३ में और दूसरा अगस्त १९६३ में मिल जायेगा ।

Replacement of Rail Tracks

1930. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1333 on the 6th December, 1960 and state the progress so far made in replacement of over-age rail tracks on the Northern Railway?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Out of total mileage of 426·40 proposed to be replaced during the Third Five Year Plan, 108 miles have been replaced upto 31-3-1963.

Minor Irrigation Works

1931. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total amount spent on minor irrigation works in Himachal Pradesh during 1961 and 1962?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The total amount spent on minor irrigation works in Himachal Pradesh during 1961-62 and 1962-63 is as under:—

1961-62	1962-63
Rs. 18,46,800	*Rs. 19,34,560

*Un-reconciled figure.

Bridge on Sutlaj near Kiratpur Sahib

1932. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have sent any plan and estimate for the construction of a bridge on the Sutlej River near Kiratpur Sahib in Hoshiarpur District of Punjab; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Central Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A bridge over the Sutlej River

near Kiratpur Sahib, if constructed, would fall on a State Road. Its construction is, therefore, primarily the responsibility of the State Government.

Consolidation of Holdings

1933. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for 1963-64 allocations for work relating to consolidation of holdings has not been provided for in State Plans by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this will retard the figures of food production in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-1141/63.]

Postal Services in Punjab

1934. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the **Minister of Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the number of villages that have been covered by postal services in Punjab during 1962-63?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): Even at the commencement of the year 1962-63, there were no 'No-dak' villages in Punjab and all inhabited villages had the facility of delivery of mails. During the year 1962-63 improvements have been made in the frequency of delivery service. The number of villages served daily has increased from 16,799 on 1st April, 1962 to 17,412 on 1st March, 1963.

As regards extension of postal services by opening post offices, 227 post offices were opened during 1962-63 upto 28-2-63 in Punjab, mostly in the rural areas.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

१९३५. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में अधिकारियों से मिल कर भ्रष्टाचार की कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये शिकायतें किस प्रकार की हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई शिष्टमण्डल भी उनसे मिले हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन शिकायतों की जांच करवाई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार किस निर्णय पर पहुंची है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में सामान्य आरोप हैं । जी हां, ४ अप्रैल, १९६३ को मेरठ जिले के तीन निवासियों का एक प्रतिनिधिमण्डल कृषि मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) से मिला और उन्हें इन आरोपों के बारे में एक पत्र प्रस्तुत किया ।

(ग) और (घ). शिकायतों की जांच की जा रही है ।

Cattle Feed Manufacturing Unit

1936. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'cattle feed' manufacturing unit is being started in Anand, Gujrat State, with foreign assistance;

(b) the estimated cost of this plant and the quantum of foreign assistance;

(c) the name of agency that has sponsored this scheme; and

(d) whether there are many such proposals from other States also?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes.

(b) The estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 28 lakhs. The amount of aid is Rs. 14 lakhs approximately.

(c) The scheme has been aided by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations under the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign.

(d) Proposals have been invited from some other States also.

Catering Arrangements at Santa Cruz

1937. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether fresh complaints have been received against catering arrangements at Santa Cruz;

(b) whether Air India is satisfied with service; and

(c) whether Government have considered the need to change the present system of catering contracts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No complaints have been received recently against the catering contractor at Santa Cruz.

(b) Air India have reported that on the basis of complaints received earlier, the matter had been discussed with the Director General of Civil Aviation and as a result of certain steps taken by him, there has been appreciable improvement in the general appearance and the standard of cleanliness. However, there is still room of improvement and a sub-committee of the Airline Operators Committee have made certain suggestions to the Aerodrome Officer and the Restaurant Authorities who are trying to improve the sanitary conditions to the extent possible.

(c) The present contract is due to expire on the 31st December, 1963. The question of awarding the contract beyond that date will be taken up shortly.

Post of Financial Commissioner, Railways

1938. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 972 on the 22nd January, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee that the Financial Commissioner of Railways should be selected from among the officers of the Accounts Departments of Railways only has been accepted; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The Indian Railway Enquiry Committee did not recommend that the Financial Commissioner of Railways should be selected *only* from among officers of the Accounts Department of the Railways. The Committee stated as under:

> "Further we find that in the past the officer selected for the post of Financial Commissioner has always been a member of either the Indian Civil Service or of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service. This is not surprising as the Indian Railway Accounts Service is comparatively young and so far no officer of this service has been sufficiently senior to be considered for the post of Financial Commissioner. We feel that it would be an advantage if the officer selected to be Financial Commissioner had spent at least most of his service on the Railways as an Accounts Officer, and we, therefore, trust that in future Indian Railway Accounts Service Officers of suitable seniority and experience will be considered for

this appointment, along with officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service."

It is this position which was explained in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 972 dated 22-1-1963, wherein it was stated that officers from all the Finance & Accounts Departments, including the officers of the Railway Accounts Department, are considered for the appointment of Financial Commissioner, Railways.

Brakeblocks for South-Eastern Railway

1939. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of Brake blocks on the South-Eastern Railway due to the failure of the contracting firms to supply the same;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to manufacture them at Kharagpur Railway Workshops; and

(c) if not, the steps likely to be taken to ensure adequate supply of Brake blocks?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) 16 types of Brake blocks are in use on the South-Eastern Railway. These are already being manufactured in Kharagpur Workshops. Only in respect of 2 types, supplies are supplemented from trade.

(c) Does not arise.

Railway Technical Training Schools

1940. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether recommendation No. 269 of the Railways Technical Training Schools Committee, 1961 that Indian Railways School of Signal Engineering and Telecommunications, Secunderabad should regularly add to its equipment and collect samples of all modern apparatus, so that refresher courses may cover latest developments and improvements in current practice has been accepted;

(b) if so, whether adequate foreign exchange has been allocated for the purpose; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a)Yes, to the extent necessary for providing courses.

(b) Foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 39,000/- has already been sanctioned and, if justified more will be sanctioned.

(c) Does not arise.

Training Establishments for Railway Officers

1941. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have examined the recommendations of the Railway Technical Training Schools Committee, 1961 that Secunderabad will be an ideal place for the centralised location of the three training establishments for officers; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision arrived at?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) Centralisation of all training of officers at one location has not been accepted.

National Highway No. 34

1942 Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) when the work of completing the National Highway No. 34 between Gazol (Malda) and Raiganj (West Dinajpur) is going to be taken up;

(b) whether any priority has been given to it in view of the fact that it is main arterial road between Calcutta and Siliguri; and

(c) whether funds have been placed with the West Bengal Government for its construction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) The work of construction of Gazol-Raiganj section of N.H. 34 is already in progress and about 80 per cent has been completed. All the culverts have been constructed in this section. There are 4 unbridged crossings and 9 minor and weak bridges in this section and provision has been made in the third Plan for their construction. All the works are expected to be completed during the current Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir. But the priority is not very high because an alternative route along the State Highway is available for the through traffic.

(c) Yes, Sir.

L.G.S. Grade Posts in Eastern Railway

1943. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts filled up in the Lower Gazetted Service grade during 1960-61 and 1962 in the Eastern Railway;

(b) the number of posts out of them reserved for Scheduled Caste employees under the orders of Railway Board; and

(c) the number of reserved posts filled up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 123 posts of Class II were filled up by promotion from Class III during the period in question.

(b) and (c). As against 14 vacancies reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates, only one was filled by a Scheduled Caste candidate because the remaining Scheduled Caste candidates were not found suitable for promotion.

Posts of Office Superintendents in E. Railway

1944. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of office Superintendents in the grade of Rs. 450—575 in the Eastern Railway filled up during 1957 to 1959;

(b) the number out of them reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates; and

(c) the number of posts filled up by these candidates?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Nil.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Promotion of A.P.O.

1945. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tests held for promotion to the posts of A.P.O. in the Eastern Railway during 1960-61 and 1962-63;

(b) the quota reserved for Scheduled Caste employees; and

(c) the number of posts filled up by the Scheduled Castes candidates?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) One in each year.

(b) Overall quotas were fixed to cover all Class II selections and not for individual selections. This was done to ensure that a deficiency in one department was, if at all possible, made good in another department. The overall quota for 1960-61 was 7 while that for 1962-63 was 4.

(c) Three Scheduled Caste candidates were considered at the 1960-61 selection and two at the 1962-63 selection. None of these candidates was found suitable for promotion as A.P.O.

Publicity material on Kerala State

1946. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring out any publicity material regarding the State of Kerala to attract foreign tourists; and

(b) if so, when the same will be published?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). Tourist publicity material on Kerala has already been brought out by the Department of Tourism. It consists of the following:—

(1) Two folders (for the use of foreign and home tourists);

(2) A guide book entitled "Guide to Mysore and Kerala"; and

(3) A poster depicting Kerala landscape.

In addition, a colour film on Kerala has also been produced through Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and copies of the film have been purchased for exhibition through Tourist Offices overseas and in India and through Indian Missions.

Brahmaputra Bridge

1947. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Brahmaputra Bridge was opened for goods traffic on 31st October, 1962 and for passenger traffic on 16th January, 1963 and since then, the services have been regularly on the rails;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Brahmaputra Bridge is proposed to be formally inaugurated by the Prime Minister; and

(c) if so, the amount sanctioned for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Rs. 500.

National Co-operative Development Corporation

1948. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to replace the Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board in Delhi by National Co-operative Development Corporation;

(b) if so, whether there is any substantial change in the working of the Corporation; and

(c) the functioning and personnel of the Corporation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board was replaced by the National Co-operative Development Corporation constituted under the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962 with effect from the 14th March, 1963.

(b) According to the provisions of the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act 1962, the Corporation will have no responsibility with regard to warehousing.

(c) A copy of the notification indicating the personnel of the Corpora-

tion is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-1142/63]. The Corporation has decided to constitute four functional committees for (i) co-operative credit, (ii) co-operative marketing, supplies and storage, (iii) co-operative processing, (iv) co-operative consumers' stores. Prominent non-officials will be co-opted on these committees, which will provide expert advice to the Corporation.

Kal Kalighat-Dharma Nagar Railway Line

1949. **Shri N. R. Laskar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new construction "Kal Kalighat-Dharma Nagar" line in N.F. Railway will be completed within the scheduled time; and

(b) if so, when it will be opened to passenger as well as goods traffic?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The work is progressing satisfactorily and the line is expected to be opened to goods traffic on 30-9-63 and to passenger traffic on 31-12-63 respectively.

Wagons at Neamati

1950. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wagons are held up on the way after being loaded at Neamati in the North Frontier Railway and it sometimes takes more than 20 days for a wagon to reach from Neamati to Tinsukia;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the affairs?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a to (c). Wagons are not normally held up on the way after being loaded at Neamati for Tinsukia. During March 1963, only one wagon took more than 20 days to reach Tinsukia after transhipment at Neamati, the reasons for which are being investigated by the North-east Frontier Railway Administration.

Alignment of National Highway in Bhadrak Town

1951. **Shri G. Mohanty:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1167 on the 26th March 1963 regarding Alignment of National Highway in Bhadrak Town, Orissa and state:

(a) the distance between the two connecting points of Grand Trunk Road of the old and the new alignments;

(b) the area of land to be acquired according to the old alignment and the new; and

(c) the expenditure involved in both these alignments separately?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) The distance between the two connecting points of the National Highway (No. 5) passing near Bhadrak Town is 11880 ft. as per old alignment and 12998 ft. as per new alignment.

(b) The area of the land required to be acquired is 27·2 acres as per old alignment and 59·8 acres as per new alignment.

(c) Details of acquisition costs are not yet available. Approximately they are likely to be Rs. 13·60 lakhs as per old alignment and Rs. 5·98 lakhs as per new alignment.

उर्वरकों की कमी

१९५२. **श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उर्वरकों की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए जून में एक सम्मेलन बुलाया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस में किस-किस जगह के प्रतिनिधि भाग ले रहे हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) ऐसा कोई सुझाव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Level-Crossing Accidents

1953. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of level-crossing accidents that occurred on the Indian Railways during the last two quarters; and

(b) the loss of life and property involved therein?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Seventy seven.

(b) Sixteen persons were killed. Approximate cost of damage to railway property was Rupees 4,203.

Rail Accident

1954. { Shri P. C. Borooah: / Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a truck collided with the engine of a passenger train of the Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway on Thursday, the 28th March, 1963, at a level-crossing near Chuna Bhatta;

(b) if so, the number of casualties involved; and

(c) the causes of the accident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. The accident occurred at the unmanned level crossing situated near the Outer signal of Dehri-on-Sone Station.

(b) The driver and the cleaner of the truck received injuries.

(c) The truck driver tried to cross the level crossing in the face of the approaching train, unmindful of the engine whistles.

Consumer Stores

1955. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the towns in Andhra Pradesh which came in 1962-63 under the Central Government scheme for organising consumer stores;

(b) the towns that will come under the scheme in 1963-64;

(c) the cost of the scheme in 1962-63 and 1963-64 in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the number of people benefited by the scheme in 1962-63 in that State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Five towns *viz.* (i) Hyderabad; (ii) Visakhapatnam (iii) Vijayawada, (iv) Warangal; and (v) Kurnool.

(b) Selection of eleven towns which will be brought under the scheme in 1963-64 is under consideration of the State Government.

(c) The estimate expenditure is about Rs. 18·83 lakhs for 1962-63 and about Rs. 55·48 lakhs for 1963-64.

(d) 8562 persons have benefited from one wholesale store in Hyderabad. Other stores did not start work in 1962-63.

Allotment of Fertilisers to Tobacco Growers

1956. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special quotas of Ammonium Sulphate and other chemical manures have been allotted to

Virginia tobacco growers for 1962-63 and 1963-64;

(b) if so, the quotas allotted for different States for this purpose and per acre; and

(c) the quantities of different chemical manures distributed to tobacco growers in different States in 1962-63?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, a special quota of 8,000 tonnes of Sulphate of Ammonia was allotted for distribution among the growers of fluecured Virginia tobacco in Andhra Pradesh during 1962-63. For the current year, i.e., 1963-64, a special quota of 12,000 tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate has been allotted to Andhra Pradesh for the same purpose. The rate of application is about 100 lbs. of Ammonium Sulphate per acre.

(c) A quantity of 4,697 tonnes was actually distributed to growers of Virginia tobacco in Andhra Pradesh during 1962-63. Growers of tobacco in other States receive supplies of fertilisers from the general allotment made in favour of individual States.

हिमालय की जड़ी-बूटियों के सम्बन्ध में गवेषणा

१९५७. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद**: क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वन अनुसंधानशाला ने हिमालय क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली वन औषधियों का अध्ययन किया है जो पोषक तत्वों से भरपूर हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें सर्वजन सुलभ बनाने के प्रयोग में सफलता मिली है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन्हें बड़े पैमाने पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां । वन अनुसंधान शाला ने हिमालय क्षेत्र में पाई जाने वाली डायोसकोरिया (dioscorea) और उप-हिमालय प्रदेश में पाई जाने वाली प्यूरेरिया ट्यूबरोसा (pueraria tuberosa) की कुछ पोषक तत्वों से भरपूर किस्मों के बारे में अनुसंधान किया है ।

(ख) और (ग). ये अनुसंधानात्मक परीक्षण एक प्रयोगशाला स्तर पर सफलतापूर्वक किये गये । यद्यपि उनमें एक नान-सीरियल खाद्य की संभाव्य शक्ति मौजूद है फिर भी अभी तक इन किस्मों को खुराक और चारे के लिये लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किये गये हैं ।

सब्जी की मांग

१९५८. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद** :
श्री प० वेंकटसुब्बया :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आपात की घोषणा के बाद सब्जी, दाल, मांस, मछली और फलों की मांग में काफी वृद्धि हो गयी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनकी पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने (१) १०० जिलों में दालों और मिलेट (२) आसाम, पश्चिमी बंगाल और बिहार के सीमान्त राज्यों में सब्जियां; और (३) ४० शहरों में शीघ्र उगने वाले फलों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये राज्य सरकारों से एक कार्यक्रम की सिफारिश की है । मांस तथा अन्डों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये उच्च स्तर पर १६ सघन अन्डे तथा कुक्कुट उत्पादन और विपणन केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने,

चार क्षेत्रीय कुक्कुट फार्मों का विस्तार करने, अन्डों के लिये छोटे स्तर पर कुक्कुट पालन विकास खण्डों के कार्यों मे तेजी लाने, दुग्ध योजनाओं के आसपास के क्षेत्रों में १६४ सघन पशु विकास केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने आदि विशेष कार्यक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में भी राज्य सरकारों से सिफारिशें की गई हैं । मछली पकड़नेकी नौकाओं के यन्त्रीकरण, मछली पकड़ने वाली कम्पनियों की स्थापना करने, डिब्बों में बन्द तथा जमी हुई मछलियां के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहन देने, परिवहन तथा प्रशीतन की अधिकाधिक सुविधायें देने, विपणन और वितरण तथा देश के आन्तरिक भागों में मछली पालन का सघन विकास इत्यादि कुछ कदम हैं जोकि मछली उत्पादन में बढ़ौतरी करने के लिये उठाये गये हैं । देश के ६०० खण्डों में सघन मछली पालन का कार्य शुरू किया गया है ।

Bridges on National Highway No. 7

1959. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the steps being taken to bring the bridges on National Highway No. 7, from Kasi to Cape Comorin to National Highway standard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): There are many bridges below National Highway standard over this Highway, which extends over 1503 miles. Due to paucity of funds, it is not possible to take up immediately the work of strengthening or reconstruction of these bridges for bringing them to National Highway standard. The missing bridges are, however, being constructed according to the National Highway standard. Only those weak bridges, which are in dangerous condition are being reconstructed according to National Highway standard. Funds permitting, the work of bringing up all bridges to National Highway standards will be completed during the fourth Plan.

Development of Fisheries in Madras

1960. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that development of fisheries is neglected in Madras State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the amount allotted for 1962-63 for Madras State and the details of various development schemes chalked out?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A sum of Rs. 50·37 lakhs was allocated to the Madras Government for 1962-63 for the schemes mentioned below:—

(1) Supply of improved fishing boats.

(2) Supply of nylon nets and other accessories.

(3) Collection and distribution of fish seed.

(4) Development of fishing harbour and landing facilities at suitable river mouths.

(5) Fish curing yards.

(6) Ice Plant and Cold storage facilities.

(7) Quick transport of fish from landing centres to the marketing or consuming centres.

(8) Improvement of fish markets.

(9) Loans to Fishermen Co-operative Societies.

(10) Development of major reservoirs fisheries.

(11) Establishment of a estuarine fish farm at Manakudi.

(12) Training of personnel.

(13) Research on the means of improving the fishing craft.

(14) Processing including canning, fishmeal, oil and bye-products.

(15) Deep sea fishing.

R.M.S. Section at Dindigul

1961. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a persistent demand for starting a new R.M.S. section at Dindigul in Madras Circle;

(b) if so, when the new section will be opened; and

(c) how many such sections were opened in Madras Circle during 1962-63?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) It is not proposed to start a new R.M.S. Section from Dindigul but to open a Sorting Office at that place as soon as a suitable building is secured.

c) No new R.M.S. section was opened in Madras Circle during 1962-63. However, one sorting office at Chidambaram was opened with effect from 1-8-62.

EK 17 Section of R.M.S.

1962. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations were received against bifurcation of EK 17 at Stenkottah between Madras and Kerala Circles for R.M.S.; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed for meeting the demands?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). There were demands both for the transfer of the entire EK 17 Section to the Madras Circle on the one hand and for its retention in Kerala Circle on the other. The decision to bifurcate the Section at Shencottah was taken after taking into consideration operational requirements and other relevant factors. Since the revised arrangement is working satisfactorily it is not proposed to revert to the old arrangement.

Sandal Trees

1963. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for preserving the Sandal trees;

(b) the States having such trees;

(c) the present number of such trees; and

(d) whether Government have devised methods for multiplying the trees except by the natural help through birds?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the concerned States and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Trolley Buses

1964. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trolley buses in the country to which the Indian Railways Act has been applied;

(b) whether the leases for running trolley buses are given by the Railway Ministry or the State Governments;

(c) the general terms and conditions of the leases or agreements made with the owners of the trolley buses; and

(d) the number of trolley buses that are being run at present by private individuals, registered Companies and Local Self-Government Bodies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Indian Railways Act does not apply to 'Trolley buses'.

(b) In view of answer to part (a) above, the question of granting leases by Railway Ministry does not arise. The leases are to be given by the State Governments or Local Bodies as the case may be.

(c) and (d). Information is not readily available with the Government.

Enhancement of Pilgrims Tax

1965. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enhance the rate of surcharge on pilgrims visiting and leaving Kurukshetra and Thanesar by rail;

(b) if so, when and the rate of enhancement; and

(c) whether there are any exemptions from the levy?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The Government have no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following classes of passengers are exempt from the levy of this tax under Section 9 of the 'Terminal Tax on Railway Passengers Act 1956':

(i) Children not over three years of age;

(ii) Police officers travelling on railway warrants;

(iii) Persons travelling on military warrants and troops travelling in reserved vehicles at vehicles rate; and

(iv) Free pass holders.

Seed Farms

1966. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total amount given to Punjab Government for setting up seed farms during 1962-63?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Under the revised financial procedure introduced in 1958-59 Central Assistance admissible for various schemes is indicated to State Governments according to the heads of development at the beginning of the year and sanctions are issued at the end of the year according to heads of development, and not scheme-wise, on the basis of actual expenditure in the first three quarters (April to December, 1962) and anticipated expenditure in the last quarter (January to March 1963). For the head 'Development of Agricultural Production including Marketing, Minor Irrigation and Land Development', an amount of Rs. 1.81 crores was sanctioned for 1962-63. This includes amount given for seed farms.

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या ४३ पर इन्द्रावती नदी पर पुल

१९६७. श्री लखमू भवानी : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या ४३ पर इन्द्रावती नदी का पुल बरसात के दिनों में पानी में डूब जाता है जिससे परिवहन और संचार की दृष्टि से जगदलपुर का भारत के शेष भाग से सम्बन्ध कई दिनों के लिये टूट जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त पुल को ऊंचा करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई निर्णय किया गया है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जी, हां। बरसात के दिनों में इन्द्रावती पुल पर यातायात में रुकावट आ जाती है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं। मौजूदा पुल से नीचे की ओर चित्रकोट पर इन्द्रावती नदी पर एक

डाम बनाने की योजना राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन है । प्रस्तावित ऊंचे पुल की डिजाइन पूर्ण जलाशय की सतह पर ही आश्रित होगी, अतः प्रस्तावित डाम निर्माण योजना को राज्य सरकार द्वारा अंतिम रूप दिये जाने पर ही पुल का निर्माण शुरू किया जा सकता है ।

रायपुर तक टेलीप्रिंटर लाइन

१९६८. श्री लखमू भवानी : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रायपुर में टेलीप्रिंटर की लाइन देने के विषय में शासन ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : रायपुर के लिए एक टेलीप्रिंटर लाइन पहले से ही मौजूद है ।

रायपुर के पास मालगाड़ियों की टक्कर

१९६९. श्री लखमू भवानी : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अभी हाल में रायपुर के पास दो माल गाड़ियों के बीच भिड़न्त हो गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस भिड़न्त में एक डीजल इंजन पूरी तरह नष्ट हो गया था ; और

(ग) यह दुर्घटना किन कारणों से हुई और उसमें कितने रुपयों की क्षति हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) : सवाल नहीं उठता ।

कटनी के पास रेल-दुर्घटना

१९७०. श्री लखमू भवानी : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कटनी के पास इस मास एक डीजल इंजन दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया था ;

(ख) दुर्घटना किन कारणों से हुई ;

(ग) कितने व्यक्ति मरे अथवा घायल हुए ;

(घ) इसमें कितनी क्षति हुई ; और

(ङ) क्या दुर्घटना की जांच की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) २३-३-६३ को कटनी के पास अप डोजल लाइट इंजन और टी ३५ डाउन माल गाड़ी के डीजल इंजन में आमने-सामने की टक्कर हुई ।

(ख) कारणों की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) किसी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई । एक व्यक्ति गंभीर रूप से घायल हुआ और सात को मामूली चोटें आयीं ।

(घ) रेल-सम्पत्ति को लगभग १०,०४, ५०० रुपये का नुक्सान पहुंचा ।

(ङ) जी हां ।

Production of Eggs

1971. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any experiment has been made in regard to increasing egg production by adding vitamin C to the poultry feed; and

(b) if so, whether any results have been achieved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). No experiment has been made on increasing egg production by adding vitamin 'C' to poultry feed. Vitamin 'C' is produced in the body of the birds themselves. It is not, therefore, included in the poultry feed. Synthetic vitamin A, B2 and D3 are, however, given in poultry ration for achieving increased production of eggs and meat.

Zund-Kandla Railway Track

1972. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Zund-Kandla Railway track will be completed for operation; and

(b) whether Government propose to give higher priority to this section of the Railways?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No target date has yet been fixed for this project.

(b) No.

राज्य सहकारी बैंक

१९७३. श्री यु० सिं० चौधरी : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने रिजर्व बैंक से सामुदायिक विकास के कार्य को अधिक तेजी से करने के हेतु राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को दी जाने वाली रकम में वृद्धि तथा ब्याज में कमी करने का सुझाव भेजा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). सहकारी ऋण समिति (१९६०) की सिफारिशों के अनुसार रिजर्व बैंक ने कृषि उत्पादन के लिए दिए जाने वाले अल्पकालिक ऋणों की ऋण सीमाओं के प्रतिमान उदार कर दिए हैं। अपनी निधि पर आधारित पुराने तथा वर्तमान प्रतिमान नीचे दिए जाते हैं :—

(१) १९६०-६१ के अन्त तक के प्रतिमान

केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक का लेखा परीक्षण वर्गीकरण	सामान्य	विशिष्ट
'क'	३ गुना	४ गुना
'ख'	२ गुना	३ गुना
'ग'		२ गुना

(२) नए प्रतिमान

लेखा परीक्षण वर्गीकरण	सामान्य	अतिरिक्त
'क'	४ गुना	२ गुना तक
'ख'	३ गुना	अपनी निधि के बराबर
'ग'	३ गुना	खास मामलों में अपनी निधि के बराबर।

यद्यपि अधिकतम ऋण सीमाएं ये हैं तो भी वास्तविक सीमाएं आर्थिक सुस्थिति,बकाया की सीमा, व्यवस्था का स्वरूप, निरीक्षण, पर्यवेक्षण आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारणों पर निर्भर करेंगी।

जहां तक ब्याज का सम्बन्ध है, रिजर्व बैंक आफ इन्डिया हमेशा कृषि उत्पादन के लिए दिए जाने वाले अल्पकालिक ऋण पर बैंक दर से २ प्रतिशत कम रियायती दर लेता रहा है।

Track between Bhadrachellam Road and Colliery Siding

1974. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) when the work of strengthening the track between Bhadrachellam Road and Colliery Siding will be taken up;

(b) whether the Central Railway Administration are aware of the fact that there is no ballast on this Section; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent during 1963-64 for strengthening the track?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The work will be taken up as soon as M/s. Singareni Collieries Co. accept the estimate, and deposit their share of the cost.

(b) Ballast is to be arranged by the firm, who are collecting it alongside the track.

(c) Net cost of the work is Rs. 13.24 lacs. If the firm accepts the estimate and deposits their share of the cost early, the entire amount is likely to be spent during 1963-64.

Distribution of Fertilisers in Mysore State

1975. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any direct agency has been supplied fertilizer for distribution to agriculturists in the State of Mysore to avoid delayed supply of the same to them;

(b) if so, the agencies to deal with the distribution work;

(c) whether it is a fact that Central Marketing Co-operative, District Taluka and their village marketing co-operative societies take undue time as also commission and expenses resulting in very high prices; and

(d) if so, whether any direct distribution arrangement has been made?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be furnished to the Sabha when received.

Goan Telegraph System

1976. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia: / Shri Onkarlal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent breakdown in Goan Telegraph System, cutting off the area from the rest of the country;

(b) if so, causes thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to guarantee the proper maintenance of the system?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes. Communication between Goa and the rest of India was interrupted for about 10 hours on the night of 1st/2nd April, 1963.

(b) The interruption was caused due to a simultaneous breakdown on both the lines connecting Belgaum and Panjim.

(c) Interruptions caused by breakdown of overhead lines cannot be completely eliminated. Action, however, is already in progress to strengthen the line routes connecting Belgaum to Panjim.

Recruitment of Workmen and Linemen

1977. Shri Krishnapal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the method of recruitment for the permanent posts of Workmen and Linemen in the Telephone section of P and T Department;

(b) whether there is a practice of listing the names of the candidates, for tests for the above posts, from the Daily Wage Labour cadre; and

(c) if so, the criteria of listing?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Workmen: Casual labourers having long experience in such employment who are nominees of Employment Exchange and are within the prescribed age limits are preferred for appointment as Workmen. In the event of non-availability of requisite number of eligible casual labourers, recruitment is made from amongst outsiders drawn from Employment Exchanges.

(ii) Linemen: 5 per cent of the posts are reserved for Class IV staff like boy peons etc. (50 per cent from "Line-Workmen" in Telephone Districts at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta where there is a regular cadre of Line

Workmen). Remaining vacancies are filled from among Head Mazdoors and if sufficient number of Head Mazdoors is not available, from Mazdoors having a minimum service of 6 months with the Construction parties or from outsiders having considerable training in a recognised Polytechnic/school. Candidates are required to be literate, of sturdy physique, able to stand prolonged exposure and to climb poles without ladder.

(b) Yes, for Linemen.

(c) For the purpose of selection of Head Mazdoors and Mazdoors for training as Linemen a register is maintained showing the specific works on which Head Mazdoors and Mazdoors are employed, the history of each Head Mazdoor/Mazdoor, his qualifications, recommendations of his immediate superiors and observations made after personal interview by the Sub-Divisional Officer.

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12 hrs.

SURRENDER BY MEMBER TO CUSTODY

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication, dated the 11th April, 1963, from the Superintendent, Central Prison, Hyderabad:

> "I have the honour to inform you that Shri Kolla Venkaiah, Member, Lok Sabha, who was released on parole, has surrendered to this Jail on the 11th April, 1963 before 12 noon after expiry of parole period."

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): I beg to present the Thirty-sixth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)—Industrial Finance Corporation of India, New Delhi.

12.02 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AND DEFENCE CO-ORDINATION—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination. Out of six hours, two hours and 35 minutes have been consumed and three hours and 25 minutes remain. Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I crave your indulgence for less than a minute. I am making the request to you now, because, later on you may not be in the Chair and the Deputy-Speaker, with all respect to him, may not be quite as responsive to our requests as you are.

Mr. Speaker: He is more responsive. That comparison should not be made. That is not fair.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not say he is not responsive. I said he may not be as responsive as you are.

Mr. Speaker: He is much more responsive.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Demands under the control of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs are coming up for the second time in Parliament; after the lapse of more than a decade, it has evoked considerable interest. I therefore request that the time allotted for those Demands be increased from one hour to two hours. Secondly, yesterday I believe you said there was no Demand on account of Planning. That is how I heard you. But

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

I find that there is a Minister of Planning. When the Minister of Planning is there, how is it that there is no Demand on account of Planning?

Mr. Speaker: I said under that head, there was no Demand; otherwise there is. I said that the question can only arise—whether there is very great interest in that or not—when actually we take it up. Before that, how can we foresee that there would be great interest in that or not?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I sounded; many hon. Members are eager.

Mr. Speaker: But I have not sounded. That will be taken up afterwards. Shri S. M. Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I was referring to the proposal of manufacturing armaments by the private sector. I gave my arguments as to why I oppose the manufacture of armaments by the private sector. I was surprised to know that despite our criticism in this House and the objections raised in this regard, fuses are being manufactured by the private sector. Today, it may be fuses; tomorrow it may be shells, and the day after tomorrow it may be automatic weapons which are likely to be manufactured by the private sector. Apart from the security point of view, I have a feeling that this is a wrong political decision. If we are in need of armaments to the tune of millions, we have to expand our own industry. As I said yesterday, if the private sector takes to this armament manufacture, this entire country will be reduced to nothing less than a race of war-mongers, because the private sector does not want to take up anything for which they will not be assured a reasonable or a fabulous profit throughout. So, I appeal to the hon. Minister who is coordinating the activities of the different Ministries to kindly look into this and let me know whether it is correct that orders for fuses have been given to the private sector.

Another point is about the disposals. I read from the report—page 8:

> "Surplus stores—mainly Defence stores—are disposed of by the Disposal Wing of the DGS & D either by releases to Government Departments, who have priority or by sales to the public on the basis of open tender or auction. At the beginning of the current year, surplus stores of the book value of Rs. 5.08 crores were outstanding for disposal and during the year Rs. 1.32 crores worth additional stores were declared surplus...."

Mr. Speaker: During the discussion on coordination, there ought not to be different voices.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is further said here:

> "Disposals during the year amounted to Rs. 2.20 crores. On the declaration of the emergency, the disposal of stores, which had already been slowed down was suspended altogether. Declaration of surpluses and disposals are, however, expected to be resumed shortly so as to remove unserviceable stores."

I remember in 1958 serious irregularities were brought to the notice of the former Defence Minister, Mr. Krishna Menon. Then the disposal of unserviceable materials from the ordnance depots was suspended totally. I raised two questions in this House, one of which was about the Central Ordnance Depot, Kanpur where a certain imported item for dubbing protective, the book-value of which was about 66,000, was auctioned at Rs. 16,000. On enquiry it was found that the same material was sold to another contractor at Rs. 60,000. I am happy to see that that officer, of the rank of Colonel, who was in charge of the Central Ordnance Depot was suspended and removed from service.

I raised another question about the C.O.D., Chheoki in Allahabad where lakhs of rupees have been spent like this. So, if the disposal of unservice-

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able materials continue, then good material which can be used for purposes of defence and for manufacturing articles will be disposed of by the local authorities in the ordnance depots. I remember during the second World War also, the same materials which were disposed of by being declared as unserviceable and sold to contractors were again purchased by the ordnance factories at higher rates. A clear instance can be had from the material supplied to the Harness Factory at the time of emergency. The same material which was disposed of by C.O.D., Kanpur was purchased in bulk by the contractors and when they were short of material during the emergency, the same material was sold to the ordnance factory at a very high rate. So, there should be proper check at the time of auction, if anything is to be auctioned. A screening committee has to be set up to see if the unserviceable materials which are likely to be auctioned to the contractors can be utilised after salvaging and after recasting them in the ordnance factories. I have a very bad instance and I have told the hon. Minister also many times, about what happened in COD, Delhi Cantt. In Great Britain, Royal Enfield motorcycles were declared obsolete. Immediately the clue was taken by the depot authorities and they declared motorcycle parts of Royal Enfield—a huge quantity of them—as unserviceable. They were sold to the contractors at Rs. 250 or Rs. 300 each. This sort of pilferage is going on. There is no good motive in this. Good material is being sold to the contractors. I am sure the hon. Minister will kindly consider this matter and see that serviceable items are not sold as unserviceable in the market to the contractors and again the contractors get an opportunity to sell them back at higher rates.

I have received a complaint that pole tents are being manufactured by contractors. There is shortage of bamboo, but at the same time, from U.P., Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh bamboos are being exported to Pakistan.

Sir, I do not mind our sending bamboos to Pakistan, but this should not be at the cost of our own country. A representation has been made to the Director-General and also to the Defence Ministry that bamboos should not be exported at a time when we want to have tents made of these bamboos. Naturally, the contractors have made a serious allegation in regard to this.

Another point which I would like to impress is that I am happy that the Technical Development Wing, which was previously known as the Development Wing, has now come under the hon. Minister. But it has now become "technical". I am afraid it might not develop new techniques of corruption, nepotism and favouritism. Therefore, there should be a proper check on this wing to see that it works properly and it not only helps the small contractors and business but also, at the same time, helps the Government in this hour of peril to see that the defence production goes up.

With regard to the price of motor cars, motor cycles and scooters, the hon. Minister, Shri Subramaniam, while replying to the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to his Ministry, when this specific question was put to him by me and some other hon. friends whether the cost of production of motor cars, motor cycles and scooters were likely to come down, referred to Shri T. T. Krishnamachari and said that his colleague would like to throw some light on that or something like that. I would like to know what has happened. He issued a statement that scooters can be had at a lesser price. I would like to know whether any steps have been taken to reduce the cost price of motor cars and motor cycles.

At the same time, Sir, I want to refer to a very glaring case. You may

remember, Sir, that at the time of the presentation of the Budget, in the month of February, the cars that were allotted were all given to Government officials. The Government officials knew that the presentation of the Budget would mean an increase in certain taxes and that they will have to purchase cars at a higher cost after that. I would like to know whether it is a fact that during the months of February, March and April all the cars have been allotted only to Government officials. A proper scrutiny should be made and if this is found to be true it is a very serious thing. It will be something scandalous. The Government officials should not derive any benefit because they are in a position to get knowledge about things before-hand, and they should not try to evade taxation, whether sales tax or excise duty on motor cars and motor spirit. They should not take this sort of advantage and get the entire allotment of cars made for their own use.

Now, I would like to mention one specific point about the employees. About 150 employees working under the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, Calcutta, have referred the matter to Shri Hathi when he went to Calcutta. They have probably brought it to the notice of the hon. Minister also. Their case is about the general principle for determination of seniority. I am not against giving preference to one particular community or section of the country who are depressed, oppressed and who remain downtrodden. The whole difficulty is that these 150 people have lost their seniority and preference has been given to those people who were recruited in 1959 and even in 1960. I would like to give a bright instance here. A person, serial No. 27—his name.....

Mr. Speaker: I would not allow him to refer to any particular individual.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I can say: A, B or C.

Mr. Speaker: He has not given notice before-hand.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is with the hon. Minister. This has been addressed to the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing altogether. Has he conveyed to the Minister that he would be raising this point in today's debate?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: All right, Sir, I will not mention names.

I was only saying that a particular person who has been serving this department from 22nd July, 1941 has been superseded by one who was born on 5th August, 1941. You can imagine, Sir, what gross injustice has been done to that person who took employment in this particular department on 22nd July, 1941 when he has been superseded by a person who was born on 5th August, 1941. I have referred this case to the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Is the date of birth the determining factor?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am only saying that senior men have been superseded.

Mr. Speaker: There might have been many other considerations.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point is that....

Mr. Speaker: My request to him was that he should not take up individual cases. When he has given the department, the section, the date of birth of the employee, is there anything left?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is only one case where the date of birth has coincided with the date of employment of the other person. So, I would request the hon. Minister to do something and see that this particular matter of seniority is settled once and for all. Otherwise, it will be a glaring injustice and, I am sure, there will be heart-burning which will result in inefficiency.

Then, coming to the contract system, I would say that it should be

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abolished. At the Indian Labour Conference also the same recommendation was made. So, the hon. Minister should look into it immediately.

Then, some firms supply imported materials from abroad on which they earn some commission, but that commission is never repatriated to this country. I am told that they are trying to conserve foreign exchange like this on which they evade paymen of tax also.

Lastly, I would again request the hon. Minister not to lose heart because of this criticism. The department is a new one. So, I would request Shri T. T. Krishnamachari to act as a guard of this train of our country, which is being run by an experienced, honest, seasoned but ambitious driver, the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. He is carrying 45 crores of passengers in this particular train. If Shri T. T. Krishnamachari can show his red and green lights efficiently and in time, I have no doubt that the train is bound to reach the destination of Socialism despite attempts of the rightist reactionaries to remove the fish-plate at every step.

Dr. K. L. Rao (Vijayawada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while one can understand the functions of this Ministry in an implicit way, it is very difficult of state them exactly in an explicit manner. One thing that we can be sure of is that this Ministry has the guidance of an able Minister who will guide its course according to the policy of Government.

Coming first to the name of the Ministry, I would say that it is rather very confusing. The functions of the Ministry fall under three categories—firstly supply of materials for civil and military personnel, armaments and military equipments, except materials prepared or manufactured in the private sector; secondly, industrial development and planning and, thirdly, co-ordination specially of coal, power, transport and steel. Since co-ordination is implied in the other two functions, I would submit that this Ministry can be well understood if it is re-named as the Ministry of Supplies and Development.

This Ministry can very well be justified because materials are very urgently required at the time of the emergency dictated by conditions of external war; or it can also be justified on the ground that the progress of the nation is very slow, as it has been in the Third Plan. There was a similar Ministry in the United Kingdom during the last war and, therefore, it is not as if it is a new Ministry which has no parallel in the world, as some hon. Members have stated during the discussion.

I shall briefly review the various activities of this Ministry. The first one, of course, is supplies. Regarding supply of material and equipment, it is well-known that in the last three months, due to the emergency the volume and the number of items have increased very considerably. For example, the cost of material to be purchased has increased by 50 per cent in the last few months. We can expect that to be doubled or trebled in the course of the next few years. That being the case, it justifies the enlargement and expansion of the Supplies Department. It has not only to control the price, it has not only to control the quality, it has also to find out the possibility of indigenous manufacture of equipments as substitute materials. So, in this sphere, the Supplies Department has got a lot to do.

New, in respect of the Supplies Department, I would submit one or two suggestions for the consideration of the hon. Minister. There are some organisations, like the Heavy Electricals, which have even now some machinery abroad for purchase of equipments. In view of the fact

that this supply machinery has been created which is going to take care of this vast and extensive volume of work in foreign countries, I feel that in England and in other countries, in order to save our money, it must take over all these activities and not allow any other purchasing machinery on behalf of these public undertakings.

Similarly, there is another aspect which I have been feeling for some time and have been wondering whether this Ministry cannot take it up. That is in respect of the signing of these agreements. Whenever we take up a project and go in for a loan from the World Bank etc., it involves a lot of processes and discussions. The foreign consultants and the Bank's consultants come here and discuss. Still, at the end of it, for signing the formal agreement again a number of officers go from this country. That not only involves expensive foreign exchange but also involves waste of time of our officers. I wonder whether this function cannot be taken over by this Department.

Also in view of the very extensive volume of work that this Supply Department has to deal with I would submit for the consideration of the hon. Minister to have refresher courses in business administration and some other technical aspects. For example, the organisation which has to purchase cranes may have some extra course on cranes and the latest techniques so that in their dealings the officers will get a more efficient grasp of the material which they have to buy.

The other thing is about the Development Department. That, of course, is most essential. We are prone to overlook development, planning and execution in this country with the consequence that our industry and our activities are going very slowly. For example, there are projects for increasing our irrigation potential and there is also land which can be utilised but between these two there has not been much co-ordination with the result that as much as 40 lakh acres of this country are bereft of irrigation factilities and utilisation of these waters. This has got to be brought about. This is because we have not engaged ourselves on the developmental activities. That is where the missing link was there.

Take, for example, the case of the human resources of this country. We have got rich resources of human beings in this country; we have got vast manpower and we have not been utilising this manpower in a scientific manner. I just take for example the Western Kosi Canal with which my hon. colleague is concerned. It is a canal which will irrigate very fertile land in North Bihar and it can be constructed very easily because it is alluvial soil there where there is no rock and no difficulty to obstruct. Nevertheless it has not been taken up because of insufficient finance.

There are two ways of doing it—one is by constructing and the other is by scientific mobilisation of manpower. If we adopt the usual methods, it will take a lot of time and money and it will be postponed for a long time. On the other hand, if we adopt the scientific exploitation of men, it will be done quickly. Even countries like Russia, which are scientifically so highly advanced countries, have become experts in this line. We should do likewise. What they do is that they mark out the whole canal, they prepare everything, get all the necessary materials, that is, cement, steel and anything that is required for the purpose, they get the technical equipment, organise medical care and all the services, put up small, temporary sheds, get millions of people and have the work done in there or four months instead of three or four years as are taken in this country. This kind of mobilisation of human resources is again

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

dependent upon these developmental techniques.

We have not had any kind of development techniques in our indusrialisation. Take, for example, the eletrical industry. In electrical manufacturing industry there is practically no progress. In spite of the fact that 15 years have passed since independence and the East European countries, like, Bulgaria and Rumania, more backward countries, have in these 15 years come to the exporting condition, in this country we are merely wasting the time on committees and very unnecessary vacillation. We have done nothing because we have not got that idea of development. What we should have done, for example, is that we must have taken up the construction of, say, a 15 or 30 megawatt set, tried to utilise the material that we had for its construction, then plan our development and embark upon the manufacturing of this unit. I only want to illustrate the want of development in this respect. For example in 1961, the technical experts to the Government seemed to have advised them that they should go in for 12 MW or 25 MW sets. They entrusted it to a Czechoslovakian company; they have taken Rs. 50 lakhs and in the course of one year the Government has changed its mind. That expert retired and went off and another expert came who said that it should be 100 MW and that amount of Rs. 50 lakhs had become almost a waste. Now, this would not have happened if there were an intermediary layer in the developmental phase. I would, therefore, submit what industries lack is very much developmental activity and the technical developments have yet to be utilised very fully. The technical developments specially can play a very important part, a very great part in the matter of manufacturing machinery, for example, sugar making machinery, textile machinery and so on. We have just a little part missing and for that little part we have got to go abroad and spend a lot of money and in the meanwhile also quite a lot of waste of time is involved. All these things can be located. If they are located, if they are catered for, if they are raised, then that will go a long way towards the development of the industries. Thus, one of the most important, one of the most difficult things for this Ministry would be, as I submitted, to find out which are the resources both in respect of supply materials and the equipment and the machinery and so on and to find out how much of that has got to be spared for civil purposes and how much has got to be spared for military purposes because in an emergency it is a difficult thing and both cannot be satisfied. But nevertheless, this Ministry has the supreme task of trying to find out a balance so that there is no dissatisfaction in both the sectors. In fact, it was one of the very difficult performances, one of the difficult things that the similar ministry, the corresponding Ministry, in United Kingdom had to face during the last war.

There is one other aspect that I would like to submit. We must understand clearly the distinction between this Ministry and the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has got something to do with the future, with the targets, with the fixation of the targets. Having regard to our resources, having regard to what we can do, they must fix the targets and they must say, such and such things must be done in next five years. With that, they must leave. That is most essential and the implementation should be the concern of the concerned Ministries. This Ministry—I call it the Supply and Development Ministry—must supply resources. More or less, it may be called the implementation Ministry. In that, it should see, it should coordinate and it should try to find out the various bottlenecks that are there and go to help to the different Ministries in the implemen-

tation programme. The distinction that has to be borne in mind is that the Planning Commission is the theoretical body, a body which can fix the targets, but it should stop there. Then, it is this type of machinery that has got to look into the implementation aspect, see the bottlenecks and resolve those difficulties.

Now, Sir, in particular, I would submit that this Ministry has to be looked upon as a sort of a catalytic agent, that is, it reactivises, it sets up the action and reactivises and it creates the activity.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): It has no activity of its own.

Dr. K. L. Rao: This is most important. It is most essential to start a chemical action. But it does itself participate. It is a very dextrous action. That has got to be very carefully catered for.

I give an example. There has recently been the construction of aerodromes. We are constructing a large number of aerodromes in an emergecy. There are civil works too connected therewith. They require roads and so on. Now, this Ministry has been able to locate where these are and try to rush those things to the emergent works and at the same time they take steps to find out who is the manufacturer concerned and what are the works to be expanded and then they accordingly increase the output of these various machinery and thereby they need not cause any kind of disturbance either to the civil authorities or to the military authorities. I understand that similar action has been taken in respect of cement, asbestos sheet, products, vehicles and so on. That is all to the credit of this Ministry. Therefore, these actions will reveal that this Ministry itself has not taken any action except as it were to act as some sort of friendly co-ordinator. Thus, this Ministry has got a lot of useful function to perform.

Of course, at the present stage, when things are shaping, it is not possible to expect very well-defined objectives or functions for this Ministry. It has got to be built up by and by. I am sure that we in this country have got to pass through this emergency stage for a pretty long time both on the civil side and on the military side, because, on the one hand, we are engaged with an unscrupulous enemy, and on the other hand, on the side of our industrial development also we are very much lagging behind. Therefore, I should say that during the very short time that this Ministry has been in existence, this Ministry has done wonderful work, and I congratulate the Ministry on this wonderful work. The credit for this is due to the officers as well as the Ministers. I wish this Ministry great success.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Khadilkar.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Out of the five hours allotted for the Demands of this Ministry, could you kindly tell us how much time is going to be taken by the Ministers? I understand that the Deputy Minister and the Minister of State are also going to intervene, and if they take two hours, it would be hardly fair, because then only three hours would be left for the other Members.

Mr. Speaker: They would not take two hours.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May we know when the discussion on the Demands relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs is going to start?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot say that just at present.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I make one request? Shri Nath Pai who was to have spoken from our party could not be present in the House yesterday because he was not feeling well. He has come to the House today, and I request that he may kindly be

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

permitted to speak, so that he can take rest afterwards. I shall be very grateful if you would allow him to speak now. On medical advice, he was not able to come to the House yesterday. He has come today, and I request that he may be allowed to speak now.

Mr. Speaker: I had written to Shri Nath Pai about my difficulty. I have invited certain friends for lunch, and I have to put Shri Khadilkar in the Chair. Therefore, I have called him now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there nobody else to take the Chair?

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member can take the Chair, I have no objection.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry, I cannot and I would not. But, is the Deputy-Speaker not there? Is there nobody else to take the Chair?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर श्री नाथपाई १५ मिनट में खत्म कर दें तो श्री खाडिलकर के बाद में उन्हें बुला लूंगा ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : वह १५ मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं चाहते ।

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): While listening to the debate yesterday and in particular some of the speeches made, I felt that they were grappling with the problem of locating the Ministry, its size, its functions etc. I was reminded of a story which is very commonly known as the story of the blind men and the elephant. As he caught hold of a limb, one blind man would say that whatever the limb he had got hold of was really his image of that particular animal.....

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I submit that the hon. Member is making very disrespectful remarks becasue he is comparing the hon. Members who spoke yesterday with blind men, and the hon. Minister with an elephant?

Shri Khadilkar: Unfortunately, I pity the professor for his lack of understanding. Therefore, the time has come when we must put in proper focus the functions of the Ministry, because yesterday it was stated that these functions were overlapping.

There is the Planning Commission which is supposed to lay down the policy and recommended a sort of regulatory machinery, if possible, and then the regulation is done. There is also a Cabinet Secretariat for this purpose. But one aspect of the matter was totally ignored.

I do not want to say anything about the functions of the Ministry because it had not come into existence, and it had not been assigned the functions which Shri T. T. Krishnamachari was discharging then, before we were attacked on the border. But once there was a challenge on the border, we had to look at the Government machinery as it existed then.

Every Government in peace-time is inefficient. There is always a degree of inefficiency, and usually, there is a certain amount of lack of co-ordination. In this country, as I have tried to study the administration, I have found that there are wheels within wheels, and as somebody said yesterday,—I do not know who said it—this Ministry is a fifth wheel. To my mind, in this particular emergency, there was the need to direct with a purposeful effort all the Government machinery with a view to build up our defence. Once this need is felt and realised, I feel that whatever the inherent or built-in inefficiency and lack of co-ordination in Government, have to be removed. Therefore, this Ministry, the way it is going to function—because it is likely to be said that this Ministry is a ministry of interference or ministry

of fault-finding; it will have to face all this criticism—has to function in that manner. It can serve as the linchpin of the whole administrative apparatus of this country, if it really functions as it is expected to, on these lines.

I say this because we were under a shock. We never realised what efforts were needed to build our economic apparatus so that we could build up our defence and meet the challenge. All sorts of things were said. Lists were prepared and we thought that mission after mission would be sent out during the emergency to get whatever we would get in the circumstances. If this approach had been maintained—I am glad it is not maintained; I am glad there is a certain amount of realistic approach—we could have purchased a lot of junk from world war II and said that it could serve our defence needs. But this is not the problem. Our defence build-up must be placed in proper perspective. By that I mean we should know what type of defence mechanism or organisation our enemy has built up. I do not know what type of military intelligence and information has been made available to this Ministry. But if we go on just getting things from outside, we have also to remember that due to technological developments, armaments are daily changing.

There is another factor. There are two world systems of alliance or military build-ups. There is the western system, the NATO system, where all armaments are integrated; there is the socialist system whose armaments, to a large extent, are integrated. We are getting armaments from both sides. We do not know what will happen. The military machine of this country will be faced with a problem. The production machinery we are going to put in proper gear will have to face a problem because, as I said, the armaments in both these systems are interconnected, interlinked and integrated. On each side, they have got a certain interchangeability.

I feel the time has come for us in this country to rely on our own machinery, to build up our own defence mechanism so that it can effectively meet the challenge. Whatever the challenge facing us, we need not unnecessarily magnify it and in a hurry with an undue sense of urgency and emergency go on making purchases which will be a tremendous waste.

Therefore, I feel that to remove this inefficiency inherent in our administrative machinery and to effect co-ordination, there should be a Ministry. I know there will be jealousies. The fifth wheel should be cracking because in every Ministry and in every department of the administration, there are so many fifth wheels. In the initial stages, this resistance and inertia will be there; they have got to be overcome. I hope the Ministry will exert itself and assert itself and assign itself to the task that is before. This is the first point I would like to place before the Ministry.

There is another question. This Ministry has been carved out recently. As my hon. friend said, in the west during the wartime days there were Production Ministries. They were meant for looking after production. People here doubted what functions this Ministry is going to discharge. Some people have been making it appear as if this Ministry has been created to provide a cushion seat to Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. This was an uncharitable view (*Interruption.*) I say this because some Members said something to this effect yesterday.

Therefore, let us understand the nature of the Ministry as it is carved out, what it has to discharge and how it will function because, as I said, there would be many obstacles—from their own colleagues and perhaps from

[Shri Khadilkar]

the administrative machinery. And there is lack of unity of purpose also because unity of outlook is lacking. There is a certain amount of ideological clash in the administrative machinery itself. All these things will have to be overcome.

Now I come to the actual functions of the Ministry. Firstly they have taken over supplies and they are trying to organise supplies, but I would like to quote what Shri T. T. Krishnamachari has to say about the Supply Department as mentioned in the *Eastern Economist*. I do not know how far he has cleared the position now. The *Eastern Economist* of January 11th has said:

> "It appears that the Minister for Economic and Defence Co-ordination has been taken aback by the dimensions of corruption and graft which are flourishing like a whole forest of green bay trees in the supply and procurement agencies, civil and military. The evil cannot be eliminated, but even if it is merely brought under control, it may add quite a few naye paise to what the community gets out of the budget rupee."

This is the remark as quoted by the *Eastern Economist*, and I may say that if this state of affairs is not improved in a time of emergency, there is no hope. From my personal knowledge I can state this much. So far as the Supply Department is concerned, it is riddled with corruption.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): This is the view of the Minister or the *Eastern Economist*?

Shri Khadilkar: He is quoted.

Shri Ravindra Verma (Thiruvella): He is not quoted, it is an impression.

Shri Khadilkar: It says the Minister has been taken aback.

Shri Ravindra Varma: It is not a quotation, it is only an impression.

Shri Khadilkar Anyhow, he will clear his own position, but I am stating further from my own knowledge of facts that so far as the Supply Department in this country is concerned, in the middle sector of the whole mechanism, there is corruption rampant. Sometimes whatever samples come are accepted or rejected; sometimes money is taken even for rejection if the goods are in short supply, so far as I know. So, this position needs to be cleared so far as the Supply Department is concerned, apart from the other organisational aspect of it.

Then I come to the question of technical manpower. My hon. friend just now mentioned that in this country we must mobilise all manpower, and particularly technical manpower, to the task. He must have seen what Shri H. V. R. Iengar has to say about this. Though the Third Plan has said that there will be just marginal deficiency so far as technical manpower is concerned, today I feel that we are experiencing a shortage of technical manpower. In a way this is a world-wide phenomenon, because the other day I happened to read a foreign journal, and I find that in the case of Britain also so many technicians are serving in America and they are puzzled how to get them back because America can afford to pay a better price for their technical knowledge. So, I would request the Minister to look into this aspect. This is equally important.

Then there is another question. At this hour when we are building up our economy to serve the defence needs, we must bear one thing in mind. If the defence apparatus becomes a burden to the common people, ultimately there will be resistance. So, whatever methods are adopted or measures taken, I would plead with him that the defence or production apparatus

that he is gearing up, trying to co-ordinate and lead to optimum production to meet our defence needs, must be capable of being turned overnight to peaceful purposes as in the Soviet Union. It was done in the Soviet Union. Recently I happened to read an article wherein I find that a tank factory has been designed in such a manner that for the time being it is producing simple tractors; what they need for peaceful purposes are coming out every day. Therefore, I would like the Co-ordination Ministry to apply its mind in such a manner that we have a vision of our defence as also the total economy, what position defence is going to occupy and how the defence mechanism could be transferred for productive purposes for the civilian consumption and other needs of the country.

Then there is the question of idle capacity in both the public and the private sectors. What have you done about it, I would like to know. I think I have just two minutes to finish.

Mr. Speaker: He is very right in that, he has to finish in two minutes.

Shri Khadilkar: Five minutes at least.

In the *Eastern Economist* of 11th January, there is a long list given at page 43 regarding under-utilisation of capacity, to which I would like to draw attention. I was just puzzled. If you go through the list, you find particularly in railway wagons, motor cycles and tractors, the actual utilisation is not above 50 per cent., sometimes 19, sometimes 24. What are we going to do about this idle capacity? Are we not going to mobilise our own efforts? Or, are we just going to send mission after mission to America to get our food from there and then say that our food prices are kept at stable levels? Are we going to do the same thing regarding production for our defence? I feel the challenge of China can only be met if we build up our economy to face that challenge. As I said, it is not simply a military challenge. Basically, it is an economic challenge, and therefore, I would appeal to the Ministry that, instead of thinking of buying some supersonic aircraft, highly sophisticated machinery or weapons from foreign countries, they must apply their mind and make full use of the idle, unutilised capacity, whether it is in the public sector or the private sector.

One word more regarding the public sector. We have a sizable public sector, but there is a wrong notion that profitability is not essential for the public sector. He should give thought to this aspect of the matter. Recently Khrushchev discussed this problem whether a public or socialist economy should have profitability or not as a criterion. It is a small but good treatise and I would request some of the hon. Members to go through it. He has stated:

> "But it goes without saying that we cannot afford to ignore the principle of profitableness without which it is impossible to conduct a socialist economy. The more profitable the socialist enterprises are, the greater the accumulations at the disposal of the State for extended reproduction and for satisfying the requirements of the people."

In our country I feel that there is need for all our public sector industries to gear up to the needs of the hour. We should make them more profitable, economically viable, and we must not simply say that they are owned by the State and therefore all inefficiency could be covered up. That is a wrong approach. Even in a socialist country that has been discarded. No economy can run on inefficiency and compete with the private sector, if we want to bring the private sector under our control in the broad sense of the term. Therefore, I would appeal to him to keep this aspect in his mind.

One thing more and I have finished. I must thank the Speaker for not ringing the bell.

Some Hon. Members: He has rung the bell.

Shri Khadilkar: The task of this Ministry is in a way something more than that of the Planning Commission, because it is not simply laying down of policy; they have got to see that the different Ministries implement the policy. Today a certain amount of inter-ministerial rivalry is there. Everybody is sitting tight on his own empire, every ministry tries to build its own empire. Even at the secretariat level he must be finding it extremely difficult, leave aside co-operation. There should not be this mistrust, the whole administrative machinery should work as a team. Then alone it can meet the challenge. Therefore, I would refer to what Prof. Keynes pointed out in the midst of the Second World War. Though we are not just now in a period of war, we got a shock and we have survived it, and we are building up our defences. Possibly, it may not come. War situation may not arise. Further deterioration may not take place. But we must bear in mind that it is not simply with borrowed machines that we are going to fight and defend this land. It is ultimately the society and the people at large and I will now in this connection refer to what Prof. Keynes stated in the midst of the war. To maintain popular enthusiasm for the defence effort and keep up the morale, one should bear in mind what Prof. Keynes stated when the Second World War broke out in a book "How to pay for the War":

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Khadilkar: I will conclude with this quotation:

> "Courage will be forthcoming if the leaders of opinion in all parties will summon out of the fatigue and confusion of war enough lucidity of mind to understand for themselves and to explain to the public what is required; and then propose a plan, conceived in a spirit of social justice, a plan which uses a time of general sacrifice, not as an excuse for postponing desirable reforms, but as an opportunity for moving further than we have moved hitherto towards reducing inequalities."

I believe even in war effort we must have a social objective. You are not building war machines only; nor is it our only purpose to fight the Chinese. There should be full co-operation, moral strength and fervour and idealism generated in the country so that we may stand on our own. Then alone you can win the war or defend our country; then alone you can build up an economy challenging the Chinese on the war front as well as on the economic front.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Members on the panel of Chairmen do not listen to the Bell, then they may experience very many difficulties when they are themselves in the Chair and ask other Members to restrict their time.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajpur): Mr. Speaker, I have two difficulties in dealing with the Demands of this Ministry. Firstly, the functions, powers and jurisdiction of this Ministry are delightfully vague. They are like figures in twilight; they look very attractive so long as you do not try to grasp them but if you try to grasp them and evaluate and assess them, you do not get very much in your hand. Sometimes one feels that this is a shell without a substance. I am not saying it by way of denigrating the Ministry or its efforts; because I believe that there is an imperative necessity for a Ministry like this actually and the importance of the Ministry cannot be over emphasised. Other speakers have referred how other countries confronted with war only had to create a Ministry like that to meet all the needs which war generates. As it is, we are fighting two wars. One war is the one in which we were engaged for a long time: war on poverty a war to which first Dadabhai Naoroji drew our attention and a war which

continues. Barbara Ward who wrote the *Rich nations: Poor nations,* pays us the dubious distinction of having four fifths of the under-developed world's population in this single country. This war against poverty, against misery and the deplorable low standards with all the concomitants of under-development was one war. A ruthless and unscruplous neighbour has imposed another war. It, therefore, became necessasy that all our resources, human and material, should be marshalled and galvanised and channelled into one direction. Defence itself is a huge task. Defence and development are to be combined and carried and so the necessity for coordinated effort so that not an ounce of energy is wasted, so that not an ounce of resources are thrown away becomes all the more clear. I welcome the creation of the Ministry.

My difficulty, as I was saying, was something different. Reading the report of this Ministry, one was reminded of the first page in the diary of a bright good student in a high school who on the 1st of January wrote in the diary: to get up at 5 o'clock; to brush my teeth, to have 15 namaskarams, to read one chapter of the Gita and to say namaskaram to mother. This report reads like that: defining priorities, drawing up priorities, coardinating the activities..What exactly has been done? What are the difficulties that are being encountered? There is nothing. All these pious wishes are there. Unless Shri T. T. Krishnamachari takes care, there is the danger of this Ministry becoming like one of those institutions in India. As a keen student of economics he knows what plethora of economic institutions we have in this country. There is the Institute of Applied Economic Research, there is the Gokhale Institute of Economics, there is the institution of Economic Growth. Unless care is taken, this may become very soon Shri T. T. Krishnamachari Institute of Ministerial Co-ordination. I hope that he will take care to see that this does not become an academic exercise but a reality; it is of course a necessity today for all of us.

Having said this, I will now try to raise another difficulty with which I am confronted. I hope he will resist the temptation and the tendency that is growing on the part of the Ministers to equate any criticism or deficiencies in the working of their Ministry as hostile to socialism and hostility to public enterprise. They are plunging enthusastically into this temptation of equating socialism with inefficiency, incompetence, ineptitude and lack of irreproachable integrity. Socialism in this country is in danger of being tarnished not by its enemies but by its dubious and dishonest champions. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, I hope, will take my criticism in the proper light and will not try to say that anybody who says taht these are the deficiencies is actuated with the one goal of denigrating, running down and maligning socialism. I would now ask him certain questions. I do hope that the Co-ordination Ministry under his leadership will try to put an end to the cacophony of ministerial jealousies of which we got a taste recently at the AICC session.. (*Interruption.*) I heard somebody saying impossible. I am an optimist; therefore, I am hoping. May I ask whether there will be an end to this cacophony. of ministerial screams which found expression at the AICC session, when two Ministers were trying to apportion blame regarding the failure of the agricultural sector.

12.56 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR *in the Chair*]

We know the perenniel struggle that goes on in this House between the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Mines and Fuel. I would not say much about that for obvious reasons. But if we ask why is coal insufficient, we are told: we are producing enough; the Railways are not moving it. If the Railways are asked: are you providing enough number of

[Shri Nath Pai]

wagons, they say: of course, we are; there is a plethora of wagons; there are more wagons than there is coal to be moved.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: This is not going on now.

Shri Nath Pai: I am very delighted. I would now ask him certain questions: whether he will be in charge of this Ministry. I venture to raise this question because it is possible to enter into a dialogue with him; he does not regard reading books as a carnal sin. Therefore, I am venturing to exchange ideas with him. I am told he will be going on a mission. I wish him godspeed and full success in his mission. What will he do if this question is asked of him when he goes to the United States. He knows that the International Development Authority—this is a matter to which I have referred earlier also—had provided a loan of Rs. 28 crores for the development of transport. Only Rs. 1·50 crores were used. Are you in a position to say that the Ministry for which this amount was earmarked is in a position to use it, is diverting all its efforts to it? I have also pointed out that you borrowed Rs. 10 crores from the World Bank—a second loan for the Calcutta port.—Not more than a crore of rupees has been used. He is going on a mission to collect more wealth and to get much more aid. What will he do? While in this country, will it be possible for him to demand from his ministerial colleagues that all this aid is utilised, that every effort is made to use the available resources, and that is the only justification, Mr. Chairman, for a Ministry like that.

13.00 hrs.

Of course, it is very difficult to talk about the Cabinet in this country, since no retired Minister—not many have retired—has written about his impressions of the working of the Cabinet in India, as Herbert Morrison did. We do not have civil servants who have bothered to write their memoirs, and so I am in the dark.

The Minister of Economic and Defence Coordination (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I hope to do so sometime.

Shri Nath Pai: I am delighted. That will be very readable, I know. But is there any suggestion that he is planning to retire soon? I said Ministers write after retirement. So, I do not know, but one gets the impression. He cannot be blamed very much. He cannot be blamed. But the Indian Cabinet is very unlike the Cabinets the world has known. It is something like the old Hindu joint family, where the daughters-in-law and the numerous sisters-in-law are in perpetual quarrel with one another. They owe a tenuous type of loyalty to the family name, and are held together by the terror of their awe-inspiring moher-in-law. I do not want to say who is the mother-in-law in this Cabinet.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Everybody knows it.

Shri Nath Pai: But I do think that there is no dialogue between the Ministers. They owe loyalty to an individual, and that is the Cabinet we have, and this is not the way how Cabinets have grown. Therefore, I am asking this question to him.

Take the question to which reference was already made by some hon. friends—the question of technical personnel. There is a recent book by Prof. John Lewis. I shall read only one line from it. I normally do not like quoting from books; it is a little pedantic. But this is very pertinent. The book is entitled *Queer Crisis in*

India. It is Prof. John Lewis' latest book, wherein he says:

> "The Third Plan document contains no real evidence that a detailed skilled man-power budget has been constructed paralleling and cross-checking the program's commodity and financial budgets."

What is happening to the question, the very important question of technical personnel? Your colleague, Shri C. Subramaniam, speaking at Ahmedabad the other day said that there is a flight of technical personnel: the technical personnel is leaving the public sector and going into the private sector. And within the public sector, there is a poaching by one Ministry into the field of another Ministry. We must remember this and we cannot afford to forget it, namely, that all problems are technical problems today, and the question of technical personnel must have priority. Is there a budget for it? Is there planning for it? Is there a co-ordinated effort for it? What is happening is this: because of the shabby treatment, I would like to know how many people left the Bhilai plant, how many left the Durgapur plant and how many left the Rourkela plant. Why are they leaving? Because of the shabby treatment and the scales of pay and allowances which are not in line with the scales prevailing elsewhere. This is a very important question which cannot be easily done away with.

There was an effort early in 1957. What is happening to it? I want an answer to it—the technical personnel question.

The second question I would like to ask him is this. There was the question of the industrial management pool. This is in the Ministry of Home Affairs. I do not know. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri is among the finest, ablest Ministers we have; but how the pool of industrial management can be under the Ministry of Home Affairs is beyond me. But there it is. It was created in 1957. There has been only one recruitment to this pool. How are we going to solve it? The tragedy of this nation is this. Whenever you raise a problem, it is side-tracked; it is put into the pigeon-hole, by giving the Parliament and the country the assurance of creating or appointing a committee which of course in course of time—the time normally is longer than shorter—makes a report which then goes on collecting dust in the pigeon-holes of the libraries of the different Ministries.. Nothing comes out of it. There has been only one recruitment to the industrial management pool.

Take another very interesting thing—the Projects Co-ordination Committee. So far as my information goes, this very vital committee has not met for the past two years. Am I right or am I wrong? I would like to know from him. We pointed out—not only I but many of us—I think some hon. Members who spoke on the Demands under the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries pointed out—with a certain poignancy, the urgency of stepping up our effort in this direction, how steel is lagging behind schedule and how we need to put up a greater effort. All this talk about greater defence efforts and greater developmental efforts will remain slogans only to be bandied at one another unless we go into the root cause of this. It was pointed out that we are not making progress in the field of steel. I think it was Shri Morarka who in a very cogent argument submitted to this House what was happening, and he gave some facts. I would like to know what is happening.

I would mention one thing. We are planning by the end of 1970 to have heavy machinery of the value of Rs. 1,500 crores. Today's production is Rs. 300 crores. What does Shri T. T.

[Shri Nath Pai]

Krishnamachari and his Ministry propose to do about it? Today's production of heavy machinery in this country is of the value of Rs. 300 crores. Your target for 1970 is Rs. 1,500 crores. Where is the effort going to be made and how is it going to be made? If this target fails, let us not deceive ourselves—all the other targets will be seriously jeopardised, and no slogan, no pious hopes, no platitudes will rescue us out of the situation in which we will find ourselves in 1970. Will it be the function of this Ministry? I want to ask who does this. Who looks after it? Of course, there is overlapping in the questions that I am asking, I am sure, but I would like to get an answer from somebody. When we are asking these questions, these questions are evaded and fingers are pointed, saying we are not concerned.

Now, Mrs. Joan Robinson who was here recently pointed out a strange phenomenon that is taking place in this country. She said that in other countries, during the war, there is a tendency towards levelling of opportunities and followed, of course, by a levelling of incomes. In India the process is reversed. Will the Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination have something to say, or will he watch with folded arms the paucity of technical skill being exploited, as every Minister thinks best, and the inadequacy of raw materials and other precious materials today will afford an opportunity for having a harvest of profits? Is there a coordinated policy about it?

I have no time; otherwise I would have given you more details. Mr. Chairman, when you held the floor, you made a pertinent reference to unused capacity. Who is going to see, with a whip in hand, that his ministerial colleagues do not allow this kind of lapses to take place. He is already shaking his head. One can see how difficult it is. You said....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Nath Pai: I wil be taking five more minutes, because I am the only spokesman of my party. A survey conducted recently by the Engineering Association of India has revealed that 50 per cent of the industrial capacity in the country remains unutilised. You referred to it generally, but as is my habit, or rather weakness, I am concretising it. Out of 215 selected industries, only in 110 the degree of utilisation exceeded 75 per cent of the installed capacity. Who is going to have a check into it? Who is going to ask that this will be stopped?

Take another example. We have given you, without a grudge, without a murmur, with our whole heart, with all our blessings, the demands of the Ministry of Defence. Are you going to see that the Ministry uses every single penny not for riding hobby horses—which is not likely to happen, I know, with Shri Chavan—but old tendencies die hard—and will they see that those hobby horses are not ridden but that every penny is used for the purpose for which this House voted it?

I will point out another thing. The audit report has pointed out that this Ministry returned Rs. 19 crores as unutilised. The very page opens like that. A sum of Rs. 19 crores was surrendered on the last day of the year. We are voting monies. Are they going to use them? There is a catalogue of how it happens year by year. I do not want to go into it. But I would like to ask, is it the function of this Ministry? Does this Ministry have the authority, or, will he be writing "No" in the margin and his colleague concerned will be saying "Noted" and there the matter ends; or, will the recommendation have the power of mandate that it will be carried out? If it is not to be a mandatory recommendation, then I am afraid, and we do not see what really useful purpose will be served by having an able man like him at the head

of this Ministry. I am not going into the details. It is said here that the Committee were constrained to note that due attention was not paid to the utilisation or disposal of the surplus machines which had been lying idle since 1945. They understand from audit that even taking into consideration the machines which are likely to be utilised by 1965, 70 per cent of the machines will continue to be surplus. Can we afford this kind of waste? Can we afford to have such a kind of bad budgeting and bad planning, when every penny has got to be scrupulously utilised? The Minister of Coordination is supposed to do that.

At page 16 of their report, the PAC point out—the same thing is repeated at page 23—that,

> "The Committee note that large funds remain locked up in this case because of the tractors remaining idle for a considerable period."

So, there are surpluses.

Since the Ministry is concerned with defence production, I will take the question of these ordnance factories. I think the men who have been working there have done a magnificent job. But what is the result? The result is that in factories employing round about 90,000 people, we have only 300 supervisors and you cannot get anything useful out of that. We are finding the spectacle that the men are working in these ordinance factories for 10 to 12 hours a day and there is a gap coming because this cannot continue indefinitely. There is no supervisory staff and no rehabilitation of the plant was undertaken. The ordnance factories worked on this basis: You name it, we make it, so that fancy things were taking place. Today the fact is that on an average a man per annum produces goods worth Rs. 5000, whereas if proper care is taken of the man, the machinery, the tools and equipment, this production can be trebled within two years, if I am not exaggerating. Experts estimate that we do not have to invest what we do not have into these factories. If only we systematise our efforts, if only we make more coordinated, more systematic and more determined efforts, the production from these ordnance factories will be trebled in less than a year. Today you find that this is not what is happening.

I have taken nearly 15 minutes and I will conclude after making one point.

Mr. Chairman: He has taken much longer than 15 minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You took longer, Sir.

Shri Nath Pai: Who will be bringing about this coordination? This is a very strange phenomenon happening in this country. The foodgrain index for 1961-62 has gone up to about 106; not very frightening, I agree. But what has happened to the index of manufactured goods in this country? Will the hon. Minister be able to coordinate it? Will he create some symphony between them or they will be screaming according to their capacity and the loudest to scream will get the benefit? Will that be the order in this land of socialism? I would like to have a reply to this. What about the price index of commodities which the peasantry has to purchase in the open market—the manufactured goods? The textile index is 125; metal products 157 and oil cakes 158. Will he try to rectify this during this war emergency and see that these imbalances, these unjustifiable exploitations are put an end to or will he be only saying that "this is not my field"?

I have tried to raise certain doubts, certain queries. One final thing, and I conclude. It should be the job of the Minister for Coordination to see that the administrative machinery is geared up. It is a thing to which I return again and again, though without any echo from the treasury benches. All the bottlenecks with which this country is confronted, all these wastes and frustrations can be at least 80 per cent remedied, eradicated and removed if somebody will have the

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courage to say that the administrative machinery needs to be geared up to the requirements of the special times and special responsibilities in which we are living. Why not have a Hoover Commission? In every country faced with a similar task, as times change, tasks change, functions change and so the administrative apparatus has to change. It is only in India we think that the same generals, the same civil administrators are good for any job, whether it is defence, economic development or the technical job of running a steel complex. This has got to come to an end and the whole tons of the administrative machinery will have to be changed. Does it come within the purview of the Minister of Coordination? It is to this question that I would like to have a reply from him.

The Minister of Supply in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination (Shri Hathi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to intervene in the debate to deal with some of the basic and important questions raised by hon. Members during the debate in the course of yesterday and today. But before I do so, I would like to express my gratitude to those hon. Members who have had a kind word to say about the functioning of the Ministry. During the course of the debate, a number of questions were raised. Some hon. Members wanted to know what is actually the function of this Ministry, what is it actually going to coordinate, what powers and functions and jurisdictions are vested with this Ministry, etc. Some hon. Members also wanted to know whether the Ministry has taken steps to see that the production has been geared up to meet the defence needs of the country, whether the Directorate of Supplies has been geared up, what are the measures adopted to reorganise these organisations, what role have the small-scale industries to play, how are the different States playing their role, how are the orders distributed region-wise and how is the whole economic apparatus geared up to meet the needs of defence. These and various other questions were raised.

I shall firstly deal with the point as to what this Ministry stands for. As the House is aware, the main departments of the Ministry are the Department of Supply, the Department of Technical Development and the Department of Economic Coordination. All these are not new. The Supply Department formed part of the original Works, Housing, Supply and Rehabilitation Ministry. The technical wing formed part of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and in the Cabinet Secretariat, there was a cell dealing with the question of economic coordination. These were actually existing before, but they have been brought together. A question was asked whether this was really a logical arrangement or it was only a question of taking one bit from here, one bit from there, in order to create a new Ministry.

I shall explain how the Supply Department acts in its own sphere as a coordinating agency with regard to the technical wing and how the internal development and coordination is planned, a question which was asked by Dr. Singhvi. Generally the supply organisation works as a purchasing agency operating upon a market, depending upon the surplus capacity or the capacity awaiting to be developed. In normal times, indents from the various Central Ministries, State Governments and the public corporations used to be sent to this organisation and this organisation used to make purchases on their behalf, depending on the market and depending upon the surplus capacity and capacity awaiting to be developed. But in an emergency or war time you cannot possibly act only as a purchasing agency. What has to be done is, as you, Sir, said, development and defence have to go side by side. You cannot separate the two; one has to complement or supplement the efforts of the other. Really, if you want to defend there

must be the development of the country through which you can defend. Therefore it is rightly said that development is the *sine qua non* of all defence efforts. You cannot separate the two.

Therefore, the Supply Department as such initiates this process. How does it initiate? As soon as a demand from the Defence Ministry or some other Ministry comes, the first thing that is now done is that an officer of the Technical Directorate and an officer of the Central Purchasing Organisation jointly examine it from various points of view. As you have suggested, they first examine what is going to be the impact of this demand or requirement on the civil economy of the country, how far we will be able to meet this demand without adversely affecting the civil economy of the country, whether there is sufficient capacity in the country to meet the demand, if there is capacity and if the capacity is idle how to harness the idle capacity, for harnessing the idle capacity what raw material would be required, is that raw material to be imported or is it indigenously available, if it is be imported could we not substitute with indigenous material, if the material has to be imported is it possible to find out ways and means to use or to produce indigenous material and save the drain on the foreign exchange, and how we can encourage indigenous industries. This is the first exercise which is now being done by the Technical Development Wing of the Supply Department, and that is the whole crux or how the first process or the first exercise of co-ordination starts at the ministerial level within the Ministry itself.

Having done that we have to see how we can gear up the industries and what are the processes for doing that, and how the indigenous industries can be encouraged to step up production. This is necessary because the demands that have come up recently have been manifold due to two reasons. Firstly, the normal development by our Five Year Plans has had a greater demand on this directorate. The First Five Year Plan average annual purchases were about Rs. 94 crores. In the Second Five Year Plan it was Rs. 200 crores. In the first year of the Third Plan it was Rs. 259 crores and in the second year, for the first half year from April to September it was Rs. 88 crores and in the second half we expect it to be Rs. 211 crores reaching about 300 crores per year. In 1963-64 it may be Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 450 crores. Therefore, from Rs. 94 crores in the First Plan we expect that the demands for this Ministry—that will be the workload for purchases, for manufacturing and for procuring—will be about Rs. 400 crores. You cannot possibly afford to import everything. You have to have your own indigenous industries coming up and the foreign exchange should be reduced to the minimum. Secondly, the present emergency has added further. I shall give some figures to the House which will give an idea as to what great efforts have to be made within a very short period to meet the need of the defence. For example, the purchases of winter and snow clothing materials in 1961-62 were to the tune of Rs. 4·13 crores and this year it will be nearly Rs. 39 crores; cotton textiles were purchased for Rs. 9 crores and this year it will be for Rs. 33 crores; footwear and leather were purchased for Rs. 1·9 crores and the indents for six months have been for Rs. 9·5 crores; in the case of motor vehicles it was Rs. 1 crore and it will go up—of course, spread over two years—to Rs. 93 crores; it was Rs. 1·5 crores for ammunition boxes and indents for these six months are for Rs. 3 crores; for dry cell batteries it was Rs. 0·31 lakh and next year it is going to be Rs. 2·3 crores—ten times; the figure of Rs. 3·21 crores for building material will go up to about Rs. 11·90 crores; tents were for Rs. 3·1 crores and it will now come to Rs. 19 crores.

Now, with this heavy demand you cannot think of importing anything from outside. It may be that for a

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short period, if the demands or needs are for a short period of four months and if it is not possible to meet those demands indigenously we may import them. But, ultimately, it is the self-sufficiency of the country which matters. It is the country itself, it is the people of the country who have to gear up production within the country, and unless that is done nobody can defend the country.

With this demand it was rightly said that without gearing up the administration it is not possible to bear this burden or to be able to deliver the goods in time. It is, therefore, Sir, that several measures have been taken to reorganise the direcorate. The first thing that is done is that we have divided the directorate into three main divisions: one will deal only with the defence materials and defence supplies, one will deal with the railways and one with the general requirements, so that for the defence needs it will be absolutely geared up. We are having an officer who will be a top ranking production engineer. He will be in charge of engineering and production of armament components in the civil sector and other defence goods.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will he be under the Director-General of Ordnance Factories?

Shri Hathi: No, no; he will be under the Director-General of Civil Supplies.

Then, a new division will be formed for motor vehicles, machine tools and also for looking after the supply of raw materials. It is very essential that they have to reach in good time. We are having a Deputy Director-General at Calcutta who will look after the supply of raw materials, storage of raw materials, supply of iron and steel and other things. Then, we are also thinking of having an Inspection Directorate opened at Burnpur specially for iron and steel. A new Directorate of Purchases is likely to be created to deal with the growing volume of work especially of items like machine tools and balancing equipment. Another section may deal exclusively with motor transport spares which number over 6,000 and is required also to help in indigenous production. Suitable staff has been attached to each Purchase Directorate to watch progress of deliveries.

Here arises the question which Shri Banerjee mentioned, that we have to see not only that the orders are placed but also that the deliveries are made in time. Up to now the whole emphasis was laid on coverage of contracts—that is, placing orders—but we have to see that deliveries are made in time. The hon. Member knows that the ordnance factories want raw materials. Unless you give them the raw materials weekly, it is not possible for the work to go on continuously. For that purpose we have now evolved a procedure. These procedures are, of course, only four months old and I do not want to claim that these things have been fully done. I shall give some figures to show where production has increased. I shall give those figures. While doing that, I do not make a tall claim. What we are doing is this. Right from the time of indent being received we see that the orders are placed as quickly as possible. My colleague, Shri Jaganatha Rao, holds a meeting every month with all the directors and sees that all indents which are four months old are immediately disposed of unless, of course, there are some special difficulties. Firstly, the Central Indent Section checks it along with the Technical Development Wing. Then they plan out the procurements. If they have to be imported, then they are sent to the Missions abroad; otherwise, they are dealt with here. After the orders are placed, they are not to wait to receive some complaints from the suppliers that raw materials are not available; they have to chase the suppliers and see that the raw materials are made available to them. For example, suppose some ammunition

boxes are ordered. It requires steel. He sees to it himself that the necessary raw material, steel in this case, is made available o the manufacturer. If it is not available, he rings up the officer concerned, the person who is posted at Calcutta to deal with iron and steel. Then he contacts the person concerned in the railways and sees that wagons are arranged so that the raw material will reach the destination in time without any difficulties. He looks after the whole link. It is not as if orders are placed and then everybody goes to sleep. No, it is not like that. In fact, we go farther than that. After the raw material is supplied, we ask our inspectors and field officers to visit the factories and see that the production is maintained at a high level. They have to send us statements of production every week and every month. I shall give some figures later on to show how this system has really helped in the production of certain very important and difficult materials which we require for defence purposes. As I said, I repeat that we do not simply stop with the placing of the order. We chase at every stage, right from the time of placing order. We chase raw materials, we chase transport. If there is any difficulty of power, then it is taken up with the concerned authorities and see that power is supplied to the particular industry which is working to supply the defence needs. We function in that way. We have started from the base, which is supplies, then technical development and co-ordination and thus develop it further.

Another question that was raised was about the delay in payments. It is true that if payments are delayed the prices naturally go up. Therefore, we have evolved a procedure whereby the old pending cases have to be finalised immediately. As soon as the stores are received and inspected, 95 per cent of the payment should be made. The balance 5 per cent will be paid after looking into the performance and other things.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it not possible to decentralise it and give more powers to the local offices?

Shri Hathi: I am coming to that. Up till now the procedure has been that engineering goods were purchased at Calcutta. So, even if engineering goods were purchased from Bombay because the engineering goods were dealt with at Calcutta, the supplier had to go to Calcutta for payment. Similarly, textile goods were being dealt with at Bombay. So, even if a person from Calcutta supplies some textiles, he has to go to Bombay for payment, because textile goods were being dealt with in Bombay. We are now changing that procedure and empowering the officers concerned at the place of supply to make the payment. That will expedite the payment by nearly two to three weeks. We have noticed this difficulty and so we have taken a decision that we shall be making arrangements to see that payments are made at the place of supply.

Then I will refer to a few steps that we have taken to step up production. It is not possible to place before the House for such a short period any magic figures, but within the limited period we have tried to do what best could be done, and this could be done because of the full support of the industries, which include both management and labour. They have been very co-operative and they have tried to work on Sundays and holidays, and three shifts per day ungrudgingly. Because of the co-operation of the management, we have been able to keep as much control over the prices as possible up till now. So far as the increase in production is concerned, it is entirely due to the workers everywhere. Because of their co-operation, we have been able to gear up production. I would like to pay a tribute to the workers for that.

Here I shall mention a few examples. In the case of a particular woollen cloth meant for battle dress, the production in December was 34,000

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metres. In January we could raise it to 78,000 metres. In February it was 1 lakh metres and in March 2,82,000 metres from the earlier level of 34,000 metres. In the case of Angola cloth, it was 2,46,000 metres in December, 3,53 000 metres in January, 4,43,272 in February and 6,82,954 metres in March. Similiarly, for nylon cordage for parachutes it was 39 lakhs in December, 71 lakhs in January, 80 lakhs in February and 92.20 lakhs in March. These are some of the figures. I would not say that we have reached this level in every case, but in the case of most important and difficult items which are required for the defence we have tried to gear up the machinery. Now the whole of the woollen industry is working for the defence needs all the time.

Similarly, in the case of engineering industries, I shall take the example of motor trucks, jeeps and motor-cycles. There the existing pattern of production of vehicles has been re-oriented to suit the defence requirements. As a result of this, entire output of engineering or automabile firms is completely diverted to defence needs. Steps have also been taken to concentrate on the production of 350 cc motor-cycles required by the army. Similarly, the production of one-ton trucks and jeeps is being stepped up to meet the current requirements. For this purpose, we have drafted an experienced engineer from the industry concerned.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): There was a news item that thousands of trucks were lying in the open because you failed to have bodies built for them. Is anybody taking care of that?

Shri Hathi: I will come to that. Shri Mathur also raised that question. That relates to 297 trucks for which the bodies have to be built up. Some components were required for which foreign exchange was already sanctioned. Shipping was delayed by about fifteen days. This happened in February. The components have now come and the bodies have been built.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Was it in the gun carriage factory?

Shri Hathi: No, in Leyland at Madras.

Shri Tyagi: Does the job of the hon. Minister end as soon as the supply is made or does he take after-care also after the Defence Ministry takes delivery? Do you look into it afterwards?

Shri Hathi: No, after the Defence Ministry has taken over delivery, we do not look into it any further.

Then, Dr. Rao mentioned about the construction agencies. Aerodromes were to be built up and the various construction agencies were brought together. When there is a question of one Ministry, there is always departmental rivalry or departmental loyalty, whatever you call it. But this Ministry acts only as the convening Ministry. It brings all the Ministries concerned with the construction agencies together, that is, the Central PWD, Irrigation, Transport etc. We act as the convenor.

Shri Tyagi: So, you act as the midwife?

Shri Hathi: All the ministries are brought together. Whenever we have got a pool or extra it could be easily made available and the whole programme could be expedited. Apart from that the question was of stepping-up the manufacture of road rollers. That was the main bottleneck. From 500 next year, that is, in 1963, the production of road rollers will be stepper up to 900.

Then, wherever it is possible we replace the difficul-to-get material with the more available material to save foreign exchange. For example, aluminium is replacing copper and zinc wherever possible, plastic is replacing steel and tin-plates and cardboard is replacing treated paper.

There are also other various small items which could easily be switched

on and we could save foreign exchange. This is with the help of the Technical Development Wing which is a part of this Ministry. The industry, for example, is being persuaded to switch on to indigenously available raw material of comparable quality as far as possible. For example, the glass industry is being asked to utilise heavy and light soda ash in replacement of the imported commodity.

Wherever it is possible we try to have the indigenous goods and save foreign exchange. For example, certain dyes were being imported for the defence textiles. Now researches have been made and instead of that indigenous dyes were made available. They are using that with the result that we have been able to save a lot of foreign exchange.

Similarly, for parachutes they were using Nylon 66. That had to be imported. But we made researches and produced in the country Nylon 6 which is of equal strength and could easily be a substitute. Now that is being used and that will save a lot of foreign exchange.

Similarly, in respect of calcium carbide, that is, ND-14 of a special grade which had to be imported from Canada, the Technical Development Wing had been able to advise the industry to manufacture suitable stuff here which will save foreign exchange by a lot of amount. These are some of the measures which have been taken. As a result of these more and more indigenous industries are coming up which means encouragement to the indigenous industries.

The question of small-scale industry was also taken up. Hon. Members wanted to know how far the small-scale industries have been geared up and how far they have been encouraged. It has been the endeavour of the Ministry to encourage the small-scale industries. Up till now there were about 25 items where the small-scale industries could get orders. From 25 we have enlarged the list and made it 63 exclusively for small-scale industries. But it is not only 63 items. We have nearly 200 items where the small-scale industries can now compete. But it was difficult for them to compete like that. Therefore we have devised various other methods and incentives whereby they can easily come and compete even where the large-scale industries come in.

The first thing we have done is that at 16 centres we have displayed the various items which the small-scale industries can manufacture. So, they need not come here. In the different States at 16 places these displays are made. Then, the tender notices are sent to the State Directors of Industries and to the Small-scale Industries' Institutes in the States concerned so that the small-scale people can have the copies of the tenders there. We have also advised the State Industries Departments to have a library of the specification maintained there so that the small-scale people can easily be guided.

13.45 hrs.

[DR. SOROJINI MAHISHI *in the Chair*]

Whenever there is a backward area, we have placed our inspectors who can give them proper guidance as to how they can compete or how they can get themselves registered. We also do not charge any registration fees. They can get it done from the small-scale industries and if they get the cottage-industry certificate from those people, we are giving them sufficient recognition.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a very cumbersome process?

Shri Hathi: No, because in the States themselves they can do it. We have avoided all cumbersome processes. We send the tender notices direct to the State Directors so that they need not come here and they can do it there. As soon as they certify, orders are given.

Some figures might interest the House. In 1957, the total purchases

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from the small-scale industries were worth Rs. 64 lakhs. This year they would be worth nearly Rs. 30 crores. We have taken care to see that the border States, specially Assam and Punjab, also get these orders. In 1960 and 1961, Assam had received no order but this time, specially in order to encourage the small-scale industries and to give the people some encouragement, we had dicussions with the Minister concerned and with the Director of Industries and have given them orders for 18 items worth about Rs. 45 lakhs. Punjab had received orders only for woollen things worth Rs. 4 crores. So, these border States have also been given some encouragement by way of encouragement to the small-scale industries so that they also feel that they are participants in the defence effort. It is not simply the question of giving orders. I am not keen or I am not only thinking in terms of giving them money or work. That is a different matter. The people there should feel that they are participating and that they are taking part in defence efforts. It is that spirit that should come up.

Shri Tyagi: Why did you not mention these facts in your Report?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Rs. 4 crores is a very small sum for Punjab.

Shri Hathi: Out of Rs. 30 crores it will be Rs. 4 crores. So also, Rajasthan.

Then, Shri Saraf said about the regional distribution of orders. There, there is some difficulty. So far as the small-scale industries are concerned, we have taken are to see that all the States receive the tender notices and specifications. The Directors of Industries should give all sorts of help. We are giving help about raw material. But the big industries are located in West Bengal, Maharashtra, UP etc. In Rajasthan, for example, there are no such big industries and therefore though we have tried to see that all States received orders, even if I wish it is not possible to rationalise this. After all, in West Bengal, Madras, UP and Maharashtra there are big industries.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Something should trickle out to those people also.

Shri Hathi: They have got. I have got the Statewise break-up. For example, Rajasthan has got orders worth Rs. 102 lakhs and the small-scale industries have Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 22 lakhs. But the poorest performance was of Assam to which this time we have given some orders. Otherwise, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Madras, UP and Madhya Pradesh are the States where there are industries. But even then others have got them and every year the performance in each State is increasing.

So, this is, as I stated, the internal coordination, so far as the technical development and this aspect is concerned. So far as the Supply Department is concerned, we take the supplies as the basis of development. After that, what do we do? Then comes the second stage. When the Technical Development Department and the Supplies Department sit together and find that further production is necessary or is possible and that steps have to be taken, then it goes to the two Committees, the Production Committee and the Services Committee. These are the two Committees convened by the Secretaries of the Departments. The Secretary of the Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination is the convener. There, all the questions are thrashed out and all the Ministries are represented there and the decisions are taken there and then. It is not a question of powers and jurisdiction, but because all the Secretaries of the Departments are there, these decisions are taken. If foreign exchange is required, that is to be done and if raw materials are

required to be obtained, that is to be done. All other measures that are necessary are being taken up.

Shri Tyagi: Is it working smoothly?

Shri Hathi: Yes; to the extent the things have gone, it is working smoothly.

Then, Mr. Banerjee raised two or three points. One was about the bamboo tent poles. There, I had personally written letters to all the Chief Ministers that we wanted tent poles, and orders had been placed with UP, Punjab, Mysore, Kerala and on all those who have replied to or who have said that they can supply these things for which we have placed orders. I do not know whether they are exported or not. But I have written to them personally and we had also a meeting of the Chief Conservators of Forests with our Minister Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. We are taking care to see that timber, tent poles, all the forest materials and all the indigenous materials are utilised to the maximum extent as much as we can. I do not know if these things are being exported.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point was this that this is being exported and those contractors are being asked to purchase iron sheets for those things.

Shri Hathi: Exported to Pakistan?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes.

Shri Hathi: And then again we import from there?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is being exported at the cost of our requirements.

Shri Hathi: I think we have also written to the States to place the movement control order on timber and all these things, so that these may not go out of India, may not be exported out of India. So long as we want them, naturally we cannot allow them to be exported.

Then, he mentioned about the surplus stores. Of course, that is a suggestion and that is that we should take care to see that useful stores are not sold away as surplus stores. We will take into consideration that suggestion and, of course, the Defence Ministry also will, I think, take that into consideration.

Then, he mentioned a case about the Calcutta employees. I am looking into the matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You know it better.

Shri Hathi: I know it and I am looking into that matter.

Then, Dr. Rao mentioned about the technical trained personnel. He also mentioned about the machinery manufacturing, say, for example, sugar manufacturing machinery or cement manufacturing machinery. Perhaps, he knows that in order to step up the production of cement, we are also, that is, the Technical Development Wing, taking steps to see that the machinery for cement manufacturing is also manufactured in the country. The steps in this direction are being taken by the Technical Development Wing. The question of man-power—technical man-power— is naturally a very important one. We cannot over-emphasize the question. Anyway, the technical man-power is one of the most essential things that has to be looked into. Unless you get that base, unless you have got technically trained men, you cannot proceed further with any industry and today at least you want more and more technical man-power. That question also will have to be looked into.

Then, I mentioned about the indigenous products and how year by year we are trying to curtail the imported articles. In the First Five Year Plan the import was to the extent of 41 per cent. In the Second Five Year Plan, it came down to 24 per cent, that is, out of a total of Rs. 1003 crores the imported articles amounted to Rs. 239

[Shri Hathi]

crores—24 per cent. In 1962-63, out of a total of Rs. 259 crores, it was only Rs. 49 crores, that is, it was reduced to 19 per cent. Year by year we are trying to see that indigenous industries are more and more encouraged and the imports are being reduced to the minimum. These are the efforts that we are making in order to meet the needs of the defence and to gear up the industries for meeting the defence needs. It is the economic development, it is the industrial development of the country as such which is necessary in order to meet the needs of defence. It is not simply an army that would be enough to meet the challenge. Along with that you will have to have the development of the country.

These are some of the steps which we in our Supplies and Technical Development Departments are taking with a view to further implement the broader vision and the broader sphere of technical development and economic development and further coordination and cooperation. I am sure that with the cooperation of the industries and the workers we shall be able to meet the needs of defence and we shall be able to keep the lines of supply unbroken.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh (Rajnandgaon): Madam, I am grateful to the hon. Minister for clearing a lot of mist that has been hanging over since yesteray by explaining the scope and the functions of the Ministry. The picture that was given to us, as in the report, did not indicate as to what actually the functions of this Ministry were and also what the scope of the Ministry was. Mr. Hathi has cleared some of the mist that has been hanging over. Nevertheless, there are certain points which are important and the Ministry must clarify them. I dare say that this Ministry and its various branches will be able to perform their duties properly in getting the cooperation from all the other Ministries. This Ministry not only looks to the development of the country but also coordinates the defence production. I hope the man in-charge of the Ministry..

Some Hon. Members: The hon. Member is not clear.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may come to the front row.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: I can raise my voice.

What I was saying was a lot of mist that has been hanging over since yesterday has been cleared by the hon. Minister. Nevertheless, the responsibilities of this Ministry are tremendous in getting the cooperation and help from all. But I do hope that the skipper of the team who has got his fingers right there will be able to steer up and see that this Ministry works well. This Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination will be doing good work and the results will be known not now but after some months.

Sir, only yesterday it was stated—of course I can offer no criticisms about the location—that the framework of the MIGs will be built in Nasik while the machines will be built in Koraput. Now, I have not been able to follow this. I am not trying to offer any criticism as to where it is going to be located as long as it is in the interests of the country. How are these two factories going to be coordinated? Koraput is not on the railway line. It is not on the main route. How are you going to have machines sent from there? If you have to go to Koraput, you will have to take a train in between Raipur-Visakapatnam line. It is a good distance from the main line, say, 60 miles or even more.

Shri Tyagi: Aeroplanes do not need any railway lines.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: There are machines. How are the machines going to be sent? There is no road there; it is all a

jungle area. Secondly, I may give another instance. How are you going to bring back all those machines to be put back again? How are you going to transport them on the South-Eastern Railway? For, every time we find from the report of the Railway Board that the whole of the South-Eastern section of the railway is a crowded section, and we have been complaining about it every time; there are bottlenecks on that section because of the Bhilai steel plant and various other things. If these machines are going to be transported also on that section, then bridges must be put up and various other constructions will have to be made. How are those machines going to be brought back again to Nasik? This is one fact which I have not been able to follow. I am just leaving it to the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination to take note of.

14 hrs.

Similarly, there has been a lot of talk about planning on food and agriculture and so on. I come from Madhya Pradesh, which is considered to be the rice bowl of this country. Whenever there is a rice shortage, Madhya Pradesh is always tapped, and if rice has to come to meet the short supply it has to come from Madhya Pradesh, and it has been feeding the whole country. But if you see the percentage of irrigation there, you will se that it will come eighth in order, because there is hardly any irrigation there. We have to depend entirely on the monsoon or the rain and so on. This is another responsibility which the Ministry has to shoulder. In this way, there are so many other things.

I was talking about the MIG planes about a couple of minutes back. They are to be delivered after a year and a half. And mind you, China has also got the same fighters, and from what I know about these fighters, they take about 17½ minutes or even less to come to Delhi, but by that time we shall only be manufacturing the MIG planes here. These are things which I am putting before the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination, so that when they look to defence production, they have to bear all these things in mind. Otherwise, how are we going to have greater defence production, and how are we going to have greater production in other spheres on the civil side?

There are many things which I would have liked to say, but since the Minister of State has already explained most of the points, I should not like to take away the time of the House by dealing with them. But there is one more example which I have got to cite. It is now nearly six months since the B & C Cotton Mills of Rajnandgaon which was the only mill producing those thin mosquito nets during the last war is remaining closed. For the last six months, the paper has been going up to Bhopal from the district headquarters and from there up to Delhi and here it has been going round the whole Ministry. Where it is and at what stage it is I do not know. It is nearly six months. Three thousand or even more workers are lying idle, and the mill is closed. The millwallahs do not want to work the mills.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Has the hon. Member located the paper now?

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: Why should I do it? Perhaps it must be in the waste paper basket now.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let there be no interruptions.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: These are the things which this Ministry has to look into. I dare say that these are not easy things. But, as I said, with an experienced Minister like Shri T. T. Krishnamachari and with his able assistants,—I have been knowing Shri Hathi for almost four or five years now, and I know how he has been going about in regard to the irrigation works—I am

[Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh]

sure that these things are bound to improve. I am putting forward these things because it is not so easy for this Ministry to cope up with the work unless and until there is the co-operation of all.

Another thing that I would like to say on this co-ordination is this. It was a very nice suggestion put forth that the secretaries to the different Ministries should meet together and decide things. But what happens is this I used to be in touch with the IFS some time back, and I know very well what happens when the secretaries meet. The secretaries used to meet, and they used to discuss everything. But when they went back to the Ministries, again, the filing and the noting started. Again, they met for a second time. Again, the same points were repeated and so on. I, therefore, request that instead of wasting time in filing and noting and going on doing such things, it is better that decisions are taken immediately. Let all the secretaries meet, and let the decision be taken then and there, and whatever decision is taken should be implemented. But once you plan a thing and once you decide upon the priorities, you must stick to them. Once the priority is decided, the plan must be taken on hand and it must be implemented. Again, I can give the example of the MIG's. Some months ago, it was decided to be put up at Nagpur or Bangalore. Again, they went back to Koraput. Next day, it might go to the Himalayas, and on the third day, it may go to Coimbatore. But I would say that once you decide the priority, and once the public knows about it, then you must stick to it, come what may.

There is one other suggestion that I have got to make, in regard to the Secretariat. It is high time that new works which are to be started should be entrusted to youngsters. Every time we find the same old officers only. With due regard to the senior cadre of officers, I would say that everywhere we find the same officers. I would submit that we have got to recruit young IAS officers and have them in this new Ministry. They know the job and they can do it very well because it is the new officers who bring to bear more zeal and who do more work than the old officers. Who are accustomed to stick to the red-tapism of the British days, with filing, noting, with the paper going up and coming back again. That kind of thing must be stopped. Certainly, you may have experts by all means; you may have three or four experts, as Dr. K. L. Rao has suggested just now, and with the experts, the Minister can decide upon the priorities, and decide upon the planning and go ahead.

This Ministry has got an onerous task and very heavy responsibilities, and this Ministry has got at its head a person like Shri T. T. Krishnamachari who, if he wants to do a job will say that he can do it, and who if he does not want to do a job would rather say that he would not do it. He has got all his fingers well laid, and I do hope that he would be able to do this job very well.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : सभानेत्री महोदया, मिनिस्ट्री आफ इकोनोमिक एंड डिफेंस कोआर्डिनेशन की डिमाड्ज को मैंने देखा तो मेरे सामने सवाल उपस्थित हुआ कि किस चीज का कोआर्डिनेशन होने जा रहा है, क्या यह कोआर्डिनेशन आफ ब्रेन हो रहा है या कोआर्डिनेशन आफ मैटीरियल हो रहा है । लड़ाई के बाद इन पांच महीनों में इस मिनिस्ट्री ने जो काम किया है और जिस का कोआर्डिनेशन किया है और किस हद तक उस में यह कामयाब हुए है, उस को ले कर जनता में काफी शंकायें पाई जाती हैं । आप हमें यह बता दें कि इस कोआर्डिनेशन की जरूरत क्यों महसूस हो रही है । क्या अभी कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है और क्या हमारे

डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब काबिल नहीं हैं इसलिए कोऑर्डिनेशन करने की जरूरत महसूस हो रही है या मिनिस्टर-मिनिस्टर में आपस में झगड़ा है, इसलिए कोऑर्डिनेशन हो रहा है । जो कोऑर्डिनेशन चल रहा है Whether it is fact finding, whether it is fault finding or whether it is remedy findings,

यह भी तो आप हमें बता दें । मैं समझता हूं हूं कि जो मिनिस्टर्स नियुक्त हुए हैं, तीन बातें उन को करना हैं । Firstly, they are to find out facts, secondly they have to find out faults and thirdly they have to find out remedy. ये तीनों ड्यूटीज उन के पास हैं । इस के बाद जब मैंने इन तीनों ड्यूटीज पर बिचार किया तो मैं इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुचा कि इन को पूरा करने के लिए भी इस मिनिस्ट्री की जरूरत नहीं है । मैं मानता हूं कि जो मिनिस्टर हैं, वह काबिल हैं । अगर एक दो डिफैक्ट मालूम पड़ते हैं, उन को दूर करने के लिए एक मिनिस्टर एड्ड कर दिया जाए तो वे डिफैक्टस दूर हो जायेंगे, अगर इस भावना को ले कर आगे बढ़ा जाता है, तो यह भावना गलत है । माननीय सदस्य द्विवेदी जी ने यहां पर प्रस्ताव रखा था कि मिनिस्टर्ज की तादाद कम की जाए । कम करने की बात तो दूर, इन की संख्या को और बढ़ा दिया गया है । अभी अगर कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं हो रहा है, डिफेंस का काम ठीक नहीं हो रहा है, एक मिनिस्टर एड्ड कर दिया जाएगा तो काम बराबर होना शुरु हो जाएगा इस चीज को मैं मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं ।

अभी पीछे बंगलौर के पेपर में एक न्यूज छपी थी कि श्री टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी और श्री चह्वाण आर नाट सीइंग आई टू आई में पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की न्यूज क्यों छपती है । यत्र धूम्र तत्र वह्निः । यदि धुआं निकलता है तो नीचे कुछ अग्नि होना चाहिये । ये शंकायें लोगों के दिमागों में हैं । चूंकि इस तरह की बातें होती हैं, इस लिये वे अखबारों में छपती हैं । जिस तरह से कोल के बारे में बाटलनैक्स हो गये थे, उसी तरह से मिनिस्टर्ज में आपस में बाटलनैक्स हैं, उनके काम करने के बाटलनैक्स हो गए हैं और उनको निकालने के लिये श्री कृष्णामाचारी की नियुक्ति की गई है जोकि बहुत इंटेलीजेंट हैं और मिनिस्टर्ज के ऊपर उनको बिठा दिया गया है । कितना वह इस काम में कामयाब होते हैं, यह देखना अभी बाकी है । लेकिन अगर मिनिस्टर्ज ने ठान लिया है कि उनको सहयोग न दिया जाये और वे समझते हैं कि एक स्कूलमास्टर की तरह से उनको उनके ऊपर रख दिया गया है, तो कोई काम नहीं चल सकता है, कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं हो सकता है । मुझे एक हैडमास्टर की बात याद आती है । वह क्या किया करते थे, यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं । वह क्लास के बाहर एक हाथ में केन ले कर घूमा करते थे और सुना करते थे कि पाठक कैसा काम कर रहा है । क्या काम हो रहा है और बाद में रूम में जा कर बताया करते थे कि काम बराबर नहीं हो रहा है । हमारे दो तीन मास्टरों ने उन के खिलाफ आवाज उठाई कि जब आप केन ले कर खड़े होते हैं तो उस से हमारा दिमाग काम नहीं करता और हम समझते हैं कि हमारे ऊपर कोई सुपरवाइजिंग अथारिटी लगी हुई है । इस वास्ते हम नहीं चाहते कि आप इंटरफियर करें । अगर इस तरह की भावना श्री टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी के बारे में होगी तो काम सुचारु रूप से नहीं चलेगा । एक दफा श्री टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी के बारे में अखबार में निकला था :

"Ministers are bragging everywhere and they are doing nothing."

इस प्रकार का स्टेटमेंट दिया गया था पेपर में । मैं ने इस के बारे में जब क्वेश्चन पूछा तो जवाब दिया गया कि उन्होंने ऐसा कुछ नहीं कहा । लेकिन इस तरह की बात न्यूजपेपर्स में है ।

[श्री बड़े]

इस के बाद सवाल उत्पन्न होता है कि जो हमारी सैनिक सहायता की बातें चल रही हैं उन के वास्ते श्री पटनायक जाते हैं । हमारी समझ में नहीं आता है कि पटनायक साहब क्यों गये, उन को श्री टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी ने भेजा या हमारे डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने भेजा । हमारे श्री टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी क्यों नहीं गये ? इस के सम्बन्ध में जवाब दिया गया कि श्री पटनायक पारादीप के वास्ते जा रहे हैं । पारादीप के बारे में बातें करते करते वे वहां पर दूसरी बातें कर आये । अगर पटनायक साहब डिफेन्स के बारे में बातें करते हैं तो आखिर हमारे डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब कौन हैं, चह्वाण साहब हैं या हमारे को आर्डिनेशन मिनिस्टर श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी हैं । और यह पटनायक साहब जिंदे नक्षत्र की तरह से कौन आ गए ? वह बाहर जाते हैं और डिफेन्स के बारे में तरह तरह की बात करते हैं । जब इन सब बातों के बारे में कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है तो जनता के भीतर शासन के बारे में अविश्वास पैदा होता है । जब मिनिस्टर लोग आपस में झगड़ते हैं तो जनता आपस में क्यों नहीं झगड़ेगी ? इस प्रकार की जो बातें होती हैं वह ठीक नहीं हैं । श्री टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी साहब जो हैं वे बड़े काबिल हैं, वे बड़े स्वीट ढंग के हैं इस लिये उन को यह कांफिडेंस पैदा करना चाहिये गवर्नमेंट के अन्दर कि वे सुपरवाइजिंग अथारिटी की तरह से नहीं हैं, बल्कि जनता के अन्दर जो खराब खराब बातें दिमागों में हैं उन को निकालने के वास्ते आये हैं ।

जब श्री टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी साहब मिनिस्ट्री में आ गये हैं तो उन को देखना चाहिये कि जो रेड टेपिज्म फैला हुआ है गवर्नमेंट में वह खत्म हो । उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं तो रेड लैम्प की तरह से या कंट्रोल रूम की तरह से हूं । इसी लिये तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो रेड टेपिज्म है उसे उन को खत्म करना चाहिये । आज कल रेड टेपिज्म की हालत यह है कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में डिफेन्स के वास्ते एक ड्रम फैक्ट्री तैयार करनी है । वहां से उन्होंने ऐप्लिकेशन भेजी । जो हमारे इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर हैं उन्होंने केन्द्र के पास भेजी तो केन्द्र से वह चीज वापस आ गई, इस लिये कि फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज नहीं मिल सकता है, अगर इंडिजिनस मैशिनरी के उपयोग से यह फैक्ट्री बन सकती हो तो केन्द्र देने को तैयार है । हमारे यहां के उद्योग विभाग से कहा गया कि हम इंडिजिनस मैशीनरी लगाने को तैयार हैं । वह फिर उद्योग मंत्री के पास गया, उस के बाद केन्द्र के पास गया । केन्द्र ने फिर लिखा कि उद्योग विभाग ने जो क्लेम फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज का किया है उस को पहले विदड्रा किया जाय तब वह इस की इजाजत देने को तैयार है । वह फिर वापस गयी इसी तरह से कागज ऊपर से नीचे और नीचे से ऊपर चलते रहते हैं । काम कोई होता नहीं । अगर इस तरह के रेड टेपिज्म को खत्म किया जाय तो काम जल्दी हो जायेगा ।

इस के साथ ही साथ यह भी देखने में आता है कि स्टेट में और केन्द्र में कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है । स्टेट कहती है कि फलां इंडस्ट्री वहां होनी चाहिये आप कहते हैं कि हमारे पास कोटा नहीं है स्टील का, आप कहते हैं कि हमारे पास फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज नहीं है । स्टेट लिखती है कि वह निसेसरी है । इस तरह से आप देखिये कि कहीं पर भी स्टेट के उद्योग मंत्रालय में और केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय में कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है । सब जगहों पर पूरा कोआर्डिनेशन होना चाहिये ।

इस के बाद आप करप्शन को देखिये । अगर श्री टी० टी० कृष्णामाचारी दूसरे विभागों से मिल कर काम करें तो करप्शन को रोक सकते हैं । उन को जो करप्शन और कंट्रैक्टर दोनों को कंट्रोल करना चाहिये । जब कंट्रैक्टस और करप्शन पर कंट्रोल हो जायेगा तो काम अच्छा हो सकेगा ।

जो अभी न्यूजपेपेस में आया, वह मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। अखबार में लिखा गया कि "मुनाफाखोरों को सीखचों में बन्द किया जाये । अभी हाल में बीकानेर के पास में नाल एअरोड्रोम का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र बना है । भारत सरकार को सोचना चाहिये कि जो शेड्यूल्ड रेट है उस से ५२ फी सदी ऊंचे पर वह दिया गया है । बीकानेर के पास वह नाल एअरोड्रोम है । उस के बारे में अखबार में आया है कि वह राष्ट्रीय अपव्यय का केन्द्र बना हुआ है इस लिये मुनाफाखोरों को सीखचों में बन्द किया जाये ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस को आप लिख कर भेज दें ।

श्री बड़े : मैं तो उदाहरण दे रहा हूं । मैं इस को लिख कर भी दे सकता हूं, लेकिन लिखने के बाद भी कोई जवाब उस के लिये नहीं आता है । सिर्फ उस का ऐकनालेजमेंट कर लिया जाता है । अगर आप मुनाफाखोरों को और कंट्रैक्टर्स को रोकेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि करप्शन खत्म हो सकेगा ।

आप ने डिफेन्स प्रोडक्शन कौंसिल का निर्माण किया है । उस में श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री हैं, श्री चव्हाण हैं और श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी भी हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह लोग इस में क्यों आये हैं, आखिर उन के काम क्या है । अगर आप इस पर कुछ प्रकाश डालें तो अच्छा होगा । आज लोग अन्धकार में हैं कि आखिर यह डिफेन्स प्रोडक्शन कौंसिल क्या है । उस के साथ साथ हम ने देखा है कि सप्लाई डिपार्टमेंट भी है । अगर उन के अन्तर्गत सप्लाई डिपार्टमेंट रहेगा तो डिफेन्स प्रोडक्शन कौंसिल की प्लैनिंग क्या है ? वहां पर लोगों की ड्यूटी क्या है । वहां पर होम मिनिस्टर क्यों रक्खे गये हैं, स्टील मिनिस्टर क्यों रक्खे गये हैं । इन दोनों मंत्रियों की क्या ड्यूटी वहां पर है इस पर कुछ प्रकाश डाला जाय तो अच्छा होगा । इस मिनिस्ट्री को पांच महीने हो गये हैं । इस समय के अन्दर उन की क्या क्या प्लैनिंग हुई है; उन्होंने क्या किया है, और आगे आप क्या करने वाले हैं, इस पर भी कुछ प्रकाश डाला जाय । अगर आप फारेन कंट्रीज में जायेंगे तो वहां से क्या क्या परचेज करेंगे ? जैसे पहले जीप स्कैन्डल हुआ था उस तरह से अब नहीं होना चाहिये, इस के लिये आप ने क्या किया है ? आज हम देखते हैं कि मिनिस्टर्स बाहर जाते हैं, उस के साथ कमिटीज बनती हैं । लेकिन सवाल यह है कि आज असली काम क्या होता है । श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी साहब श्री चव्हाण के पास ही बैठते हैं । दोनों का कमरा पास पास है । वे श्री चव्हाण को सप्लिमेंट और कम्पलीमेंट करते हैं । लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आज डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन कौंसिल की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी । इस के लिये आप की प्लैनिंग क्या है और आप क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

आपने हम को एक छोटी सी किताब दी है उस से कुछ पता नहीं चलता । डिमांड्स फार ग्रान्ट्स को पढ़ने से यह पता नहीं चलता कि आप क्या कोआर्डिनेशन कर रहे हैं । इस के साथ एक्स्प्लेनेटरी नोट दिया है वह काफी नहीं है इस लिये हम बड़े अन्धकार में हैं कि दरअसल मिनिस्ट्री आफ एकानामिक ऐंड डिफेंस कोआर्डिनेशन की जरूरत क्या है । क्या आप कोई फाल्ट फाइंडिंग करेंगे ? और क्या फाल्ट फाइंडिंग करने के बाद आप उस फाल्ट को निकालेंगे भी ? अगर आप इसे करेंगे तो यह खुद दर्द पैदा करने और खुद उस का दवा करने की स्थिति हो जायेगी । जैसा शेक्सपिअर ने लिखा है :

> "Poets, lover and lunatics are of imagination all compact. To airy nothing, they give a local habitation and name."

वैसी ही बात हो जायेगी । अगर फाल्ट फाइंडिंग के बाद आप उस की रेमेडी निकालेंगे तो मिनिस्ट्री-मिनिस्ट्री में हार्ट बर्निंग हो

[श्री बड़े]

जायेगा आपस में । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप का प्लैनिंग सामने आ जाय । आप ने आज तक क्या किया है, आप मार्केट में जा कर क्या करने वाले ह, अगर आप इस प्रकाश पर डालें तो अच्छा रहेगा ।

वैसे तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस मिनिस्ट्री की जरूरत नहीं थी, लेकिन जब निर्माण हुआ है तो आप को रेडटेपिज्म और करप्शन को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये ।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): You have been hearing speeches of Members on this Ministry saying that its functions are very vague. As for myself, I do not feel anything vague. It is for the Minister to say whether he feels vague about his own functions.

If this Ministry had not come into existence, I feel things would have been more vague than they are at present. I think this Ministry was entrusted with a sacred and most useful duty. The problem of co-ordination of the activities of various Ministries has been a permanent and recurring one and the necessity to have some department to deal with this question arose. In July 1962, the Department of Economic Co-ordination was created. At that time, the Minister was to deal with the problems of coal, power, transport and iron and steel which have an important bearing on the industrial development of the country. Problems became more complex with the Chinese aggression and the declaration of emergency. The need was also felt to bring closer the organisations connected with the supply of priority requirements and the development of industrial resources.

Again in November. 1962, the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination was created. The Ministry took over Supplies and Disposals from the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and the Development Wing from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The functions have been clearly stated in the small note given to us. They seem to be to procure the essential supplies required by the defence and civil departments of Government and to assess whether supplies could be met internally or could be substituted with indigenous material to assess future requirements, how indigenous production could be stepped up, to suggest priorities in the allocation of supplies, to keep under constant view the targets of industrial development, to resolve problebs of industrial undertakings, to assess the requirements of essential services and to identify imbalances likely to arise as a result of an unprecedented defence effort. These seem to be, broadly, the functions of this Ministry.

The relationship between this Ministry and other Ministries is as under: to bring to bear the impact of defence requirements on programmes of production, transport etc.; to work out improvements for stepping up the pace of development in the case of programmes which are essential for development effort.

So, the functions of this Ministry and its relationship with other Ministries have been clearly stated. I think other Ministers can make the best use of this Ministry for overcoming any difficulties or obstacles that they may have. It is up to them. While removing the bottlenecks facing some of the departments in the implementation of their programmes, if the Minister comes across the same bottlenecks in the functioning of his own Ministry, I think he will be able to overcome them without much difficulty.

The problems of coal, power, transport, iron and steel have an important bearing on industrial development. Steps have to be taken to remove the bottlenecks with regard to power,

coal, steel and transport. An efficient working of steel and other industries is dependent on the existence of an efficient transport system, facilitating the assemblage of raw materials. We had a discussion yesterday about steel, and we know that, in spite of the fact that the Ministry has been ably functioning and also almost achieved the results in a short period, there will be certain problems in future facing the Ministry of Steel because most of the industry is situated in a particular area and 99 per cent of the steel has to come from that area. The steel industry consumers four to five tons of raw materials for one of finished product, and all these raw materials have to be taken to the plants. The finished product has also to be taken to areas where it is required. So, it is a severe strain. In spite of the fact that we are all happy about the rated capacity being reached by Bhilai and with the improvement of the sick child, Rourkela, we must have a long-range plan, so that it will not be a severe strain with the increase in production. Under the circumstances the volume of transport required to supply raw materials to the plants in the steel region and for distribution of semi-finished and finished products to the consuming units in the various parts of the country should be according to plan.

This Ministry could remove certain of the bottlenecks in the field of power coal, transport and steel. The programme of power generation has been worked out with the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. The principal function of this Ministry has been to assist in tackling procedural problems that impede the commissioning of power plants on the scheduled dates, and setting up of stand-by generating sets for use in times of emergency.

So far as coal is concerned, this Ministry has been assisting in the rationalisation of movement of coal and distribution to smaller consumers. As a result of the interest taken by this Ministry in the loading and unloading of box wagons, coal movement rose from 60 to 75 per cent in two months.

As far as steel is concerned, the essential quantity of steel required by priority projects has been worked out with the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries, and arrangements have been made for supplies.

In transport, a continuous study of the problems of transport, railways, shipping etc., has been undertaken by this Ministry.

Steps have also been taken to increase industrial production to meet defence requirements. Shri Hathi gave us an elaborate picture of what this Ministry has been doing as far as stepping up of certain important machinery manufacture in this country is concerned. In motor cycles, jeeps, road rollers and batteries, production has been stepped up. They should also step up production of indigenous products. I think it is a great problem before the Ministry.

Industrial estates have been established in various States, but they are suffering from want of raw materials. Even 20 per cent of the raw materials required could not be supplied to these small industrial units. I do not know how the Minister will overcome this difficulty of supplying the required raw materials to the small industries.

During the discussion on the Chinese aggression there was a lot of criticism as to how our jawans were not supplied with enough woollen clothing, blankets etc. Now, within a few months, this Ministry could double the supply of blankets; serge battle dress has gone up by six times, Angola shirting by three times and socks by four times. This is a great achievement of this Ministry.

Increase in the production of machine tools is also very essential. Wherever there are machine tool plants, Government should make it a point to expand them, and reduce the import of parts. I wish the Ministry all success.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): I think one of the jobs of the Planning Commission would be to plan for the personnel, to select the right type of persons, and then allot the right type of jobs to them. Therefore, everybody did expect that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari would be included in the Cabinet, but it was a surprise to many of us when he was made a Minister without portfolio, because we know that he has got an aptitude for certain subjects, he has proficiency and knowledge, has thoroughness and grasp of subjects, and more than anything else he is tireless, he can work without any strain day and night. And then he has a practical approach. Therefore, we did expect that he would be given a major portfolio and entrusted with an important job. But even as Minister without portfolio, he proved himself very useful.

Last year while presiding over the Feroz Memorial Lectures, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri paid a great tribute to Shri T. T. Krishnamachari when he said that the Minister without portfolio had become a terror,—terror in the sense that he studies the problem, finds out where the bottleneck is, where the country's needs are dire, assesses the difficulties, prepares the whole note and also suggests the remedies. The note is so thorough that as good an authority as Shastriji did admit that the note is so complete that one has to accept it *in toto* and there is no other go.

So, even as a Minister without portfolio he proved himself very useful. Later on he did tackle some of the very difficult jobs. But we have not adopted any particular convention for having ministers without portfolio or using ministers for advice, for guidance in any particular way. Yesterday Mr. Mathur, I think, was very right when he dealt with this subject, a subject which is a little delicate and rather ticklish. There can be two types of persons who could be entrusted with the very important job of being a minister without portfolio or a minister expected to give guidance and advice. One is there for prestige's sake. In that case he should be the number-two, so that every minister would accept him as a senior colleague and would not therefore mind his advice or would never take it as an interference. In the other case he would give a particular advice on particular matters generally these are the matters, like foreign aqairs and the matters, like that.

But anyhow I am happy that now he has taken over some job, though according to me it is not adequate. His capacity is still far more and I would say that there is still "under employment".

Mr. Hiren Mukerjee had referred to one aspect yesterday. He probably referred to the speech of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari on one occasion when he referred to man-eaters. And I really wonder why he has not been entrusted with the Company Law Administration. I think he is the best person to undertake this job and see that the private sector behaves properly. This should be in the interests of the private sector itself; because, the private sector suffers from its own black-sheep and if those black-sheep are fully penalised, the private sector would undoubtedly prosper and make further progress.

Now, Shri Krishnamachari has been given a job which on the face of it is very difficult. It is one of economic and defence coordination. From that angle it is not clear or specific except on those two things, namely Supply and the Development Wing; except for these two thinks it is not very clear as to what his job would be. But it is very much clear that anywhere there is a problem, there is a bottleneck, there is a difficulty, he would put his finger there, he would look into it, study the whole

subject and then come to the proper conclusion. And I have already seen how good results are coming forth—in such a short time, actual results would not be forthcoming, but I am giving you just the psychological background. I had an occasion to meet one of the Chief Ministers of a State who had a number of problems. I think about his problems many Ministers in the past had given him assurances that this would be done or that would be done. But this time he conveyed his feeling of satisfaction to me and said, "Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari has taken up this problem and I am quite confident tha his note will work; once he has taken it up the problem will be solved; now it is only a course of time".

An Hon. Member: It is the State of Assam?

Shri Heda: You are not wrong in your guess.

So this type of confidence is being created by his very personality.

From one angle Shri Krishnamachari has an added strength: he had been out of office for some time. I do feel that anybody who enjoys office, then goes out of office, and then comes back to office comes with a better mind and with a better attitude.

An Hon. Member: It should be for all Ministers.

Shri Heda: And I have no doubt that the time when he remained out of office must have been a very useful thing, because he must have been able to mix with people, come across different types of men, know their ideas and howe they feel and react about he Government, their policies and what not. Madam, it is the experience that when one is continuously in office he gets into a particular type of rut and therefore is not able to grasp the problem or understand people's sentiments from all angles, and that is why many times he himself fails to understand why people do not understand this or that. Therefore, the short time that Shri Krishnamachari was outside office, I have no doubt, must have been very useful; and that would come to the help of the country as a whole.

When I heard Shri Hathi I really felt that a very useful work is being done so far as the Supply Department is concerned. In the beginning I was myself very much astonished why among all the departments Shri Krishnamachari chose Supply, along with this vague Co-ordination. But then, when I thought of the India Supply Mission and the India Stores Department, these two big agencies in Washington and London, and the way we are suffering there, I felt that they did need a reorientation.

14.37 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I would not like to go into the details, because the details are not exact, but there are just some impressions formed. But I have no doubt that now under this Minister these two huge departments would do their job in a proper manner. Sir, I have been abroad a number of times and I will just give you a very simple example. This Parker Pen-61 is sold at a price varying from 24 dollars to 12½ dollars at different places in America. Go to a big shop and you will find a high price; and there are a number of shops in the city of New York itself where it can be purchased at as low a price as 12½ dollars. What applies to this pen may not apply to the same extent to everything, but even with regard to machinery and other things the prices vary so much. Therefore, unless our men in the India Supply Mission or the India Stores Department have got their fingers on the nerves and know what thing to get from where and how the prices are, they would not be saving money for the country and they may not be doing a good job of their work. I need not refer to the past few instances where we purchased jeeps and other things at fantastic prices and we even found that they were not reliable.

[Shri Heda]

So it was good that he has taken over this. And even in India the simplicity of the procedure that he has brought about is very good. Otherwise the time was coming when the private sector was refraining to supply to the Government, and they were feeling that it was to invite trouble by supplying anything to the Government, because they do not pass orders that the quality was good or it was according to the sample, and it takes time, sometimes years, to pass the bill. So I know of instances where some of the private sector firms did insist that at least ninety per cent of the payment should be made on the spot as soon as the supply is made. Therefore it was very necessary to streamline the procedures, and I think the few improvements about which we have just heard from Shri Hathi would create confidence in them that it would be properly done.

Similarly, it is also necessary, since Shri Hathi was laying emphasis that we would like to save foreign exchange and therefore we always find out before we place any order on the India Supply Mission, Washington or the India Stores Department, London whether this can be obtained from indigenous sources. I would say in this connection that it is not difficult to find out whether any particular firm can supply goods. The hon. Minister has got very good memory and wide knowledge and therefore he can immediately know if such and such firm is capable of producing such and such thing. It may not have been on the production line yet but if it has got the producing capacity, he can know. It would be quite easy for him if he just throws a hint to those factories; they would come forward and start production. We are in support of the public sector generally. Some emphatically feel that armament production should not go to the private sector. I am one with it. But till we start armament manufacture, if some part of it can be produced in the private sector, we should not feel shy about it. The point is how to produce early, how to get supplies immediately as much as possible from indigenous sources. There are a number of engineering firms which can produce many useful items even in the armaments. They could prove very useful till the six new ordnance factories—to which the hon. Defence Minister, the other day referred and the hon. Minister Shri T. T. K. is already going forward with them—come up. I have no doubt that his Ministry would prove very useful. I still feel that the Minister should be entrusted with still more and more job and thereby the country should get benefit of his knowledge and his experience.

Shri Swell (Assam—Autonomous Districts): Sir, a shortwhile ago we had the privilege of listening to the Minister of State in the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination wherein he tried to explain at some length the responsibilities of this Ministry. But I must confess that even after listening to him, though he had filled in some details, put in some flesh into the skeleton which is only indicated in this report, I have not been able to rid myself of certain doubts and confusion as to the need, scope and the function of this Ministry. Somehow, it appears to me that all that the Minister of State has succeeded in doing is to lend substance to the charge of Prof. Mukerjee yesterday when he said that it appears that the Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination seemed to play the part of a Glorified Director General of Supplies and Disposals. The main thing about co-ordination is: how it is to be done, whether it could be done at all. That point has not yet been cleared. I expect that when the Minister himself makes his reply he would put some of our doubts at rest.

It is a new Ministry created only in November last year. To me it is a Ministry without a well-defined scope

and jurisdiction because co-ordination may mean everything; it may also may mean everything; it may also that I do not envy the position of the Minister of Coordination because to me it appears that his position in the Ministry is very difficult and very controversial. It is a difficult and thankless task that he has to perform. It appears to me that his job is to go around, poke his nose around, find out what is wrong with the working of this or that Ministry, tender some advice and make suggestions and try to bring them together and make them work in the larger interests of the country. In trying to do so, I am afraid that the Minister may tread upon the toes of some of his colleagues. He is likely to be resented by his own colleagues. The report which we have before us, the first that this Ministry has produced, has itself indicated that the Ministry does not have a well-defined scope or jurisdiction. This is what it says, in speaking about the functions of the Ministry: In order to discharge its responsibility effectively, the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination has to perform among others the following functions.....The stress is in the words: 'among others'. That may comprehend anything that the Government of India is responsible for.

I join with many of my colleagues in expressing our confidence in Mr. Krishnamachari. Personally I have not had the privilege of knowing him personally. But we have read about him; we know a little bit of what he has done. We have no doubt about his ability, his capabilities and his capacity for hard work. He started as a Minister without portfolio sometime prior to November last year and he was expected to confine himself to the economic questions and problems that arise out of the many industrial efforts under our plan. But with the inclusion of Defence, his responsibility becomes very vague, very tenuous and very difficult. It has been said that modern war is a people's war because when a war is fought all the people are affected. In every field, in every profession or occupation at every level the people are expected to play their part on the issues that are involved. Therefore, I expect that the Minister has to pay his attention not only to certain Ministries that concern with the economic questions but also with practically every Ministry, including the Defence Ministry. This is a tremendous task. The Minister can do a great job if he wishes to make his Ministry a great Ministry but he can also shirk responsibilities because strictly speaking it appears to me that this kind of a job is inherent in the position of the Prime Minister. Shri Krishnamachari to a certain extent has to discharge the responsibilities of the Prime Minister without being really in a position to play the game. However, I join with many of my colleagues in wishing him well and success in his new responsibilities. We have been told that very soon the Minister is going to make a trip to the United States. Obviously, his trip is connected with efforts to secure more aid for our country's economy and defence in meeting the Chinese aggression. I wish him well. I wish him success in this trip also. To mollify the fears and the doubts of my colleague, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, I should suggest that the Minister, after returning from the States, may also make his pilgrimage to Russia. As we know, the Minister already has a forerunner in this task—

Mr. Speaker: Why does the Member distinguish between the two? He calls one a trip and the other a pilgrimage.

Shri Swell: Just to be more in keeping with the desire of my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee. As we know, the Minister already has a forerunner to that country—which has amply demonstrated its friendship towards us in our hour of need, in our hour of distress—in the person of the

[Shri Swell]

gentleman from Orissa. We can only hope that the Minister will not run into unnecessary controversies as his forerunner and that he will come back from the States with some good, solid results, because no less than the freedom of our country is involved.

I now turn to a few points that have been mentioned in this report and with which I am personally very much concerned. I feel gratified that soon after assuming responsibility, the Minister has not lost time to pay a personal visit to Assam which is a forward area in our defence. I also feel gratified that he has realised the imperative necessity of extending the broad gauge line from Siliguri to Jogighopa in Assam. I read the other day in the newspapers that the Minister of Railways who had also paid a visit to Assam has agreed to this proposal, and a sum of about Rs. 32 crores will be made available for the construction of this line. But I want to ask the Minister this question: why should the line run to Jogighopa and not to Gauhati? I do not know if the Minister has personally visited Jogighopa. Jogighopa is a small, little out of the way place on the banks of the turbulent Brahmaputra river. It has no buildings worth the name. If you are to go to the other side which is the main line of Assam State, you have to go at present by means of ferry. There are no good roads branching off from Jogighopa to other parts of Assam through which the goods that are to be carried could be carried. Then there is the problem of steamer navigation. Navigating upstream from Jogighopa is a difficult and precarious proposition, at present, because of the unpredictable nature of the Brahmaputra river with a heavy silting on its bed. By having a railway line from Jogighopa, you will have to build an entirely new terminal station, and then some time or other, if this railway line is really to serve the needs of Assam. And all our defence requirements, perhaps you have to build on an entirely new bridge across the Brahmaputra which will cost about Rs. 11 crores to Rs. 12 crores. On the other hand, Gauhati is there. I am not pleading for Gauhati, and I do not belong to Gauhati. But I am looking at the moment from a more practical point of view. Gauhati is the biggest city of the State of Assam and it is truly said to be the gateway to Assam. At present, it is connected with the rest of India.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Swell: For me, speaking in this House is always a bugbear, a struggle with the bugbear of your bell. I am not even half way of what I want to say. There is a more important thing with which I am more concerned and about which I would like to ask the Minister, and that is about the construction of an aerodrome in Shillong. I have not finished even with the railways. I plead that you should be pleased to give me a little more time.

Gauhati is connected with the rest of India by a new bridge as the Minister knows, and it is already a terminal station. Very little will be invested by way of buildings and other construction. There is a network of roads and railway lines running from Gauhati. The whole of Assam will be catered to from Gauhati. The only point that I can mention in favour of Jogighopa is that it is nearer to Siliguri and it will take much time and money at present to construct the railway line. If pou take several things into consideration.—the construction of the bridge from Jogighopa to Goalpara which is on the other side of the Brahmaputra, I fear that even on strict financial consideration, the Gauhati proposal is a better one than the Jogighopa proposal. I am putting it to the Minister, and I would like to be enlightened about it. I would like to know whether, even at this time, he

is willing to change the railway line from Siliguri to Jogighopa to Siliguri-Gauhati.

Then I would like to refer to another important thing, namely, the aerodrome in Shillong. Sometime ago, in reply to my question, the Minister of Transport said that the subject was receiving consideration of the Government. Sometime ago it was given out in the press also that the work of constructing an aerodrome in Shillong would start sometime in winter. But after that, nothing else has happened. I am told that a suitable site for this aerodrome has already been selected, and I am told also that at a short distance away at the dam site of the Umtra hydel project, there are already heavy earth-moving machinery which are not being fully used. They can easily be employed on the work of constructing this aerodrome. But with all that, nothing has been done.

As you know, Shillong is the capital of the Assam State. It is also a very important military cantonment. I submit that even on pure, military or defence considerations, this aerodrome is a must. I submit that we have to fight the Chinese, whether the Chinese attack us or not. Again, that is an academic question. But it will be wisdom on our part to assume that an attack will come sooner or later. I submit that if we are not to damage the morale of our fighting forces, the morale of the country, we have to fight the Chinese and drive them out. We have to fight them in Assam, first in the mountains of NEFA, and than if necessary in the plains of Assam. Then, if necesary, if the worst comes to the worst if the Chinese, by a quick pincer movement, could cut off, the neck, that is, the narrow corridor which connects India with Assam—if the Chinese cut it off, still, we have got to continue fighting the Chinese from the hills in the southern part of Assam. On top one of these hills Shillong is situated. It provides a very ideal ground for guerilla warfare. We must continue the struggle. If we do not do that, if we give up Assam easily, as I fear at one time we nearly did it what would happen? The Prime Minister, while the Chinese were pouring down towards Tezpur, went into air and said that his heart went out in sympathy for the people of Assam. We all felt that the Prime Minister and the Government sitting at New Delhi had abandoned us. Let us not commit the mistake again, and if you are going to continue to fight the Chinese out of Assam from the hills, where Shillong is situated, therein comes the logic of having an aerodrome in Shillong, because, at that time, your communication between Shillong and the rest of India will only be by air. I put it strongly to the Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination that he should kindly think of this, if he has not thought about it, and if possible to revive this question to have this aerodrome in Shillong.

Sir, I have two or three more points, but since you have rung the bell, I shall keep them for other suitable occasions.

15 hrs.

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ (एटा) : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत से सदस्यों ने इस विषय पर अपनी अपनी बातें आप के सामने रक्खीं हैं, परन्तु मैं थोड़ी सी दूसरी भावनायें इस विषय में रखना चाहता हूं, जो नितांत आवश्यक हैं ।

ब्रिटिश टाइम में मिलिटरी के प्रबन्ध को हम सब ने देखा है परन्तु आज उस के विपरीत हमारे देश की स्थिति यह है कि शाहजहांपुर के पास, जहां का मैं रहने वाला हूं, एक जगह टनकपुर है । वह मिलिटरी ट्रांसपोर्ट स्टेशन है, उसी जगह से आगे की ओर सैनिक अल्मोड़े की तरफ भेजे जाते हैं । परन्तु मुझे बड़े दुःख के साथ बतलाना पड़ता है कि इन दोनों स्टेशनों पर मिलिटरी के हजारों आदमी नित्य रहते हैं लेकिन उन

[श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ]

लिये पीने के पानी तक का समुचित प्रबन्ध नहीं है । मैं मिनिस्टर महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि हमारी मिलिटरी का आज इतना महत्व है उस समय जो मिलिटरी शाहजहांपुर में पड़ी है उसके लिए पीने के पानी का प्रबन्ध नहीं है, उस को दरिया में स्नान करने के लिये जाना पड़ता है ? एक तरफ यह परिस्थिति चल रही है और दूसरी तरफ कहा जाता है कि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री बड़े सक्सेसफुली कार्य कर रही है । मैं इन दोनों के बीच में बड़ा भेद अनुभव करता हूं । मैं मिनिस्टर महोदय को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि जिन के बल बूते पर हमें देश को बचाना है, अगर उस मिलिटरी की दैनिक आवश्यकताओं की, उन के रहने के स्थान की, उन के पीने के पानी का हमारी सरकार ने ठीक तरह से प्रबन्ध नहीं किया तो हमारी समझ में नहीं आता कि किस प्रकार से आगामी लड़ाई में हम कामयाबी या सफलता कर सकेंगे ।

डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में मैं शाहजहां पुर की ही एक और बात बतलाना चाहता हूं । शाहजहां पुर में भारत की सब से बड़ा आर्मी क्लोदिंग फैक्टरी है । वहां पर सूट की या दूसरे कपड़ों को जितनी सिलाई पड़ती है, अगर हम कंट्रैक्ट बेसिस पर उन्हीं कपड़ों को सिलायें तो उस से बहुत सस्ते में सिल सकते हैं । यह परिस्थिति तब है जब कि इस फैक्टरी के अन्दर सारी आटोमैटिक मशीनें हैं । यहां तक कि बटन लगाने की है, कपड़ा काटने की भी आटोमैटिक मशीनें हैं, सब कुछ होने के बाद रुपया लगाने के बाद भी जो सिलाई पड़ती है वह बहुत ज्यादा है । अगर मार्केट बेसिस पर कपड़े सिलवाये जायें तो वहीं कपड़े आधे दामों में सिल सकते हैं । आज इसी फैक्टरी पर दूने और तिगुने खर्चे की बात चल रही है ।

सारे देश में जितनी भी चीजें आज सरकार के पास जा रही हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि किसी भी क्षेत्र से कोई भी चीज सप्लाई में जा ही नहीं सकती जब तक कि उसके लिये बाकायदा भोग न लगाया जाय । जो भी उस के निरीक्षण करने वाले अधिकारी हैं उन के रेट्स बने हुए हैं । जब आज हमारे देश पर इतनी बड़ी मुसीबत चाइनीज आक्रमण की आई हुई है और सारे देश को तैयार करना है, तब हमारे कोआर्डिनेशन मिनिस्टर महोदय को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिये कि जो चीजें हमारी मिलिटरी की आवश्यकताओं की फौरन पहुंचनी चाहियें उन के पहुंचने में इस लिये देर लगती है कि वह जल्दी पास नहीं की जाती । मैंने ऐसे भी उदाहरण देखे हैं कि चीजें बिल्कुल शेड्यूल , उसी ढंग की बनी हुई हैं जैसा कि आर्डर दिया गया तब भी जब तक उस के लिये कुछ पेमेंट न करें, जब तक उन अधिकारियों की तरफ, जो कि उन का इन्स्पेक्शन करते हैं, अपने हाथ न बढ़ायें तब तक उन चीजों को पास नहीं किया जाता । दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज हमारे देश में इस तरह की परिस्थिति है परन्तु इस की ओर कोई ध्यान देने वाला नहीं है, ऐसा मेरा निज का विश्वास है । मैं ऐसी चीजें स्वतः देख चुका हूं ।

इस के साथ जितनी सरकारी फैक्टरीज पब्लिक सेक्टर में हैं उन के प्रश्न को भी आदरणीय मिनिस्टर महोदय की सेवा में रखना चाहता हूं । प्राइवेट कंसर्न्स में भी चीजें बनती हैं वे सस्ती हैं और जितनी भी चीजें सरकारी क्षेत्र में बनती हैं उन के मूल्य बहुत ज्यादा हैं । एक बुकलेट भी आई थी कि भोपाल मशीन टूल्स फैक्ट्री में मुनाफा हुआ । परन्तु मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि मशीन टूल्स फैक्ट्री में जो चीजें बनाई गईं उन के दाम इतने ज्यादा हैं कि जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है । दूसरी सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखाने में वे मशीनें भेज दी गई अगर उन को मार्केट में बेचा जाता तो सम्भवतः घाटा देखने में दिक्कत न होती ।

लेकिन आप ने एक चीज लेकर दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट को दे दी और देने के बाद कह दिया कि आप को इतना मुनाफा हुआ । मैं इस को मुनाफा नहीं मानता । मुनाफा तो मैं उस को समझता कि मार्केट के कम्पिटीशन में सरकार पब्लिक सेक्टर की बनी चीजों को तैयार कर के मार्केट के लेवल पर ला कर मुनाफा दिखलाती । उस को मुना । वास्तव में कहा जा सकता था, परन्तु यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि अरबों रुपये हमारे इन फैक्ट्रीज में लग हुए हैं फिर भी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि उन में प्राफिट हो रहा है ।

अभी तक हमारे देश में जनता के पास जितनी भी बन्दूक, रिवाल्वर और राइफल्स हैं उन के बारे में किसी से भी पूछिये, तो पता लगता है कि व अभी तक हिन्दुस्तान में बन ही नहीं सकतीं । थोड़े दिन पहले कानपुर में कुछ बन्दूक बनी थीं पर आज और सारे के सारे फायर आर्म्स विलायत से आ रहे हैं । मैं मिनिस्टर महोदय का ध्यान दिलाऊंगा कि यह हमारे देश के लिये कितने दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि सामान्य नागरिक जो बन्दूक खरीदता है वह १५०० या १२०० रु० में आती हैं । जब मैं ने रिवाल्वर लिया था तो उस का दाम ६५ रु० था लेकिन आज उस का दाम २५०० रु० है । इतना बड़ा खर्चा फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज का इस पर हो रहा है । दैवयोग से हमारे वित्त मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई भी बैठे हुए हैं । मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर क्या वजह हैं कि इतना बड़ा फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज खर्चा होने के बाद भी फायर आर्म्स हिन्दुस्तान में क्यों नहीं बनाये जा रहे हैं ? अगर डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री की बड़ी बड़ी फैक्ट्रीज के पास समय नहीं तो कोई खास बात नहीं है । देश में बरते जाने वाले फायर आर्म्स हैं उन के बनाने का भारतीय फर्मों को ठेका दिया जाय, अथवा परमिट दिया जाय कि वह देश के अन्दर आवश्यक चीजें बनायें । मैं इस को देश के लिये अपमानजनक मानता हूं कि हम अपने देश की दैनिक आवश्यकताओं के लिये छोटी छोटी बन्दूकें और रिवाल्वर भी विदेशों से मगायें और इतना फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज खर्च करें ।

यहां पर किसी साहब ने कहा कि आदरणीय मंत्री श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी विदेश जाने वाले हैं । इस के सम्बन्ध में केवल एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । हमारे देश पर इतना कर्जा हो चुका है उस की ओर ध्यान दिया जाय । आज एक ऐसा वातावरण बन गया है कि बिना कर्जे के हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता । शायद जिन्दा रहने के लिये भी अब हम को कर्जा लेना पड़ेगा । कर्जे की कोई लिमिट होनी चाहिये कि हम कितना कर्जा दूसरे देशों से ले सकते हैं । हमारे देश के एक एक आदमी पर फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज के कर्जे का बोझा पड़ रहा है, परन्तु आज शायद हमारे नेताओं की और बड़े बड़े मिनिस्टरों की सफलता का मापठा, या सब से बड़ा काम यही है कि वह विदेशों में जायें और कर्जा ले आयें । हमारे जो सोसज हैं देश के अन्दर, जो क्षमता है, उसी के अनुसार हम अपने कार्यक्रम अपना सकते थे । हमारे देश में रुपयों का इतना दुरुपयोग हुआ है कि उस के कारण, मैं ऐसा विश्वास करता हूं, हम कर्जा लेने की ओर बार बार बढ़ते हैं । अगर हम इस रुपये को ठीक प्रकार से इस्तेमाल करते तो शायद हमारे सोसेज की आज जो स्थिति है उस तरह की न होती ।

मैं अन्त में केवल एक बात आप के सामने रखना चाहूंगा । आज भी हमारे देश में जिस प्रकार से कार्य चल रहे हैं उस में एक कागज को एक मेज से दूसरी मेज पर जाने में हफ्ते और महीने लग जाते हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब देश में इमर्जेन्सी लगी हुई है, एक बड़ा खतरा हमारे सामने है, अगर इस टाइम में भी हम अपने कायक्रमों को शीघ्रता से नहीं पूरा करेंगे तो वह कौन समय आयेगा जब कि हम अपने देश से इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति को दूर कर सकेंगे ?

[श्री विशनचन्द्र सेठ]

इन शब्दों के साथ आप को धन्यवाद देता हुआ मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त करता हूं ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, may I know what time I have?

Mr. Speaker: I was told that he required only half-an-hour.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That will be about the time that I may require. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak before this august House with a certain amount of trepidation largely because I have no achievements to show to my credit, but I am emboldened by the friendly reception that my Demand has had in this House. I am particularily grateful to my very good friend, Profesor Mukerjee, for having struck the tone when he spoke yesterday. In fact, Sir, whatever doubts hon. Members might have in regard to the utility of this Ministry and its capacity to contribute effectively in the various tasks that have been, at any rate, vaguely assigned to it, nobody has said that I am unfit for the task though I myself feel not quite so confident. I saw in a paper this morning that I have been "under fire". Well, I did examine my coat today but say that no part of it had been singed.

Sir, the need for a department of this nature in the present context is something for which ther are parallels in other countries. I am sorry my hon. friend Shri Mathur is not here. He mentioned that there is no parallel. I am even more sorry that after his effort here he got ill. I have no doubt hon. Members of this House will join with me in wishing him a very speedy recovery. There is a parallel in England which is rather hidebound in regard to tradition. After considerable amount of hesitation, in 1942—I believe it was the 10th February, 1942—they created a Ministry of War Production and assigned that job to Lord Beaverbrook. Shri Mathur mentioned that Lord Beaverbrook did not stay long and indicated that the job had gone into desuetude. It did not. Lord Beaverbrook gave up the job in a fortnight, I understand, largely due to reasons of health and his place was taken up by Oliver Lyttelton who subsequently became Lord Chandos. Thus, when I was asked to take up this job I tried to find parallels in the various countries which were engaged in similar effort and I came across a definition of this particular type of work, not analogous but similar, in the appointment of the Minister of War Production in the United Kingdom. I would like to read just a passage from what Mr. Oliver Lyttelton said on 24th March, 1942 in the House of Commons:

> " I think it is the wish of the House that I should deal first with the powers that have been conferred upon me. I would like to make it clear that they are the powers for which I ask, and that, as far as I have been able to see during a short study of the problem, they are both adequate and precise. They have not been incorporated in a White Paper, and I am sure the House will agree upon two things. The first is that to work upon a charter over such an extremely wide and varied field would be extremely difficult and would involve a very long document of almost legal precision when something much more flexible is required. Secondly, I think it must be conceded that the actual control over certain vital supplies and services will count much more than any paper mandate."

Well, Sir that perhaps fits in with the broad picture of the duties that the Prime Minister has assigned to me.

I also found a parallel in the United States. They experimented with a

number of institutions before they finally came upon the idea of appointing a person with no fixed responsibilities for any department. They appointed Mr. John Burns and gave him the task of co-ordination. I think the office was called the Office of War Mobilisation and Re-conversion because the problem of mobilisation also meant re-conversion, and the duties that were assigned to him were very wide and would not bear of any precise description.

Shri Heda: Was he a member of the Cabinet?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Unfortunately, the position of a member of Cabinet in the American Government is rather vague. He was, I think, almost a member of the Cabinet and I think he had very wide powers. Sometimes he was nicknamed in a manner which I would not like to repeat here. But these are the two analogies that exist so far as the creation of a post similar to mine is concerned.

Sir, hon. Members know that when I came here in June, on 8th June 1962, we had no emergency in operation. But I was given the task, by the Prime Minister, of economic co-ordination without naming it specifically. The machinery that was created was called the Special Economic Co-ordination Unit functioning in the Cabinet Secretariat. It was a very difficult task to undertake because economic co-ordinaion, as hon. Members have envisaged, is a difficult one. But I would like to say that the Special Economic Co-ordination Unit, which is still preserved, has done some very very good work. It would not be proper or fitting to say what it has done because it will reveal defects in certain mechanisms of Government which it is not proper to reveal, but I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the Secretary of the Special Economic Co-ordination Unit who acted as my colleague and blazed the trail for this purpose of economic co-ordination in a manner which, I think, was admirable. Unfortunately, exigencies of public service has deprived his services so far as I am concerned and he is funtioning in the Defence Ministry. I mean Mr. Rao. To him I owe a deep debt of gratitude for having blazed the trail of a type of work which is very difficult to do normally.

Sir, now, since the emergency started, this nebulous assignment, which was not of my seeking, was given to me and I had to take over the Supply Department, notionally only because the presiding deity of the Supply Department is my very valuable colleague, Shri Hathi, and I think, again I have been extremely lucky. For a person who is not quite so wise, I think I am lucky because I have a very valuable colleague to help me, and the House would have noted from the manner in which he was responding to the various questions raised how valuable a colleague he is.

The Supply Department itself has a history behind it. The same is the case with the Technical Development Department which is called the Development Wing. They were off-shoots of the last war and were then functioning under a Member for Supplies—I believe it was Shri Ramaswami Mudaliar. He controlled not merely supply but he had also under him the Directorate-General of Munitions Production and the entire industry; he had control over raw materials and the development department which was formed for the purpose of advising the industry, the eitire civil sector of production in so far as it related to war effort and even shipping and movement. It was a very very wide job that Shri Ramaswami Mudaliar was entrusted with. After the war these departments started splitting. You had the Industries Ministry which had both the civil and development. wing. It was again split in 1951 and various changes have taken place, so much so now six ministries do the work of one Ministry—that was the

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Supply Ministry during wartime. To say that the Supply Department was something negligible or was functioning somewhat lethargically under certain ministries is not stating facts. The Technical Development Department has now been taken away from the Commerce and Industry Ministry. Some hon. Members have raised objection to it. I think there is a case for having the Technical Development Department under a Ministry which has no specific responsibilities, because the Technical Development Department serves a number of Ministries today, namely the Defence Production Department, Heavy Industries Ministry, the Steel Ministry, Industries Ministry and International Trade to some extent and so on.. Therefore, it is perhaps good that it is under a Ministry which has no specific responsibilities.

To sum up the totality of my responsibilities, there is the Supply Department, the Tchnical Dvelopment Department and the Special Economic Co-ordination Unit which was created in June.

An hon. Member said this is top-heavy. I do not know if it has really gone into the budget demands, but it is said that a number of officers and men were employed in this Ministry. I believe, we have not even employed the sanctioned strength. The sanctioned strength is 246. We have got only 222. Also, a part of them work as liaison officers for the Supply Department, which was in existence before. Some of them work in the Technical Development Department and, one hundred of them, all told, are in the Special Co-ordination Unit, which existed before. Therefore, what is left to the Co-ordination Ministry as such, might be top-heavy to some extent but, I believe, as a man of some experience, I rather prefer, in being top-heavy than having a middle spread. I think my hon. friend who warned me would perhaps be also believing in course of time that the middle spread is rather bad and top-heaviness is better. Actually, we are working with a few officers.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Both are bad.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: They are not burdened by files. The officers are mobile and have to take certain decisions without any delay. I am perfectly satisfied with a top-heavy department without the appertenances that go with a department according to Secretarial practice. If my hon. friend thinks that I should have one Secretary, 2 Additional Secretaries, 4 Joint Secretaries, 8 Deputy Secretaries, 16 Under Secretaries and a proportionate number of Superintendents, that is not my way of doing the work and when my hon. friend succeeds me in this job, I suppose he will arrange it in a different way.

In regard to specific problems that have been mentioned here, I would again express my gratitude to my colleague for having dealt with them very effectively. But there are a few which I think the House would expect me to deal with.

One matter which is really not primarily my concern but in which I have been the target of attack is the Farraka Barrage. I have had some very choice expressions about my proclivities and my capacity mentioned in certain newspapers coming from friendly Bengal. In fact, it was one of these rare instances where I was innocent. Even at the risk of revealing official secrets, which I do in the presence of the senior colleague to my right, all I said was that either the Farraka Barrage should be expedited or we should think of a bridge, or at least we should think of three or four ferries.

An Hon. Member: Is that enough?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Not enough, but that is a substitute. It is something like what Pancha Pandavas were asking the Kauravas—just enough space to put five pins in. That is all that I asked. Well, I am accustomed to being the target of attack, bricks thrown at my head and I am not worried. But I want to mention to my friend that I am not at all guilty of having delayed the Farraka Barrage. In fact, if I have my way, I would like to get it expedited much earlier, not in 1969 or 1970; I want the target to be 1967 so that it might be completed in 1968.

The other matter which he mentioned, and in which I am deeply interested, is the Barrackpore trunk road bridge. Though it is not within my province and is purely a State subject, I shall certainly make enquiries and find out if I can assist in any way.

Shri Mathur referred to one or two other matters, like the speech of Shri H. V. R. Iengar, complaining about the delinquencies of the Technical Development Department in regard to the supply of some equipments needed for vehicles. I understand that the Technical Development Department is not really responsible for this. They have now got the equipments and they are going to assemble the vehicles.

The other question raised was: what is my position *vis-a-vis* my colleagues, I am a colleague of 17 other people, and my position is that of a colleague. Shri Singhvi mentioned about *Primus inter pares*. Yes, the Prime Minister is No. 1 among equals. I am a equal among equals. I do not arrogate to myself any particular position . Why should I ?

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): More equal or less equal?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): More equal or less equal?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The other question that was asked was whether I had differences with my colleagues. I think one of them mentioned my differences with Shri Chavan, the Defence Minister. Well, if two people do not have any differences all the time one of them is completely useless. I am sure, many of the hon. Members who have levelled that accusation against me and my colleagues are married people, and I am sure they have differences with their wives. Still, they live together and work together. I would also like to mention, if I am not flattering myself, that when I left Government in 1958, the Prime Minister was kind enough to write a letter to me in which he said: we have agreed, and we have disagreed often times leading to arguments, but we were working for a common objective, namely, the development of the country; therefore, we worked together. So, when I had the privilege of disagreeing with my chief, I have no doubt my other colleagues would also allow me the privilege of disagreeing with them. And disagreement does not mean quarrel; disagreement means synthesis. We work together, we work for a common task. I am not going to come and say that my colleague, this or that Minister, has not done this or that. I might have a different view when he holds one view, but we ultimately come to some agreement. The reason why an old man like myself without a specific responsibility is given this job is because I have no axe to grind, no case to urge. When we have difference of opinion, sometimes we come to a middle of the road view; sometimes, they agree with me. In fact, in quite a lot of matters in regard to foreign aid and various other things, I have to work with my colleague, to my right. I do not think there were many instances in which I had to trouble him at all, because I have found the Secretariat extremely co-operative. Also, he had given instructions to them. Well, if anything goes to him, he tries to see what can be done about it. I have no trouble at all.

It was also mentioned by one of the hon. Members about the Power

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Ministry having done something in spite of me, They can do it. If they do anything in spite of me, I shall be very glad. And I shall not be sorry. But that particular reference was to a conference which was held by my Secretariat where some synthesis was arrived at.

In one sense, since I have no specific responsibilities and since I do not want and shall not claim any credit for any act done by Government, my position is easy. I can go and tell people "do this" or "consider that" or "do it in a different way".

One hon. Member referred to the Secretaries' Committee. I receive the minutes from the Secretaries' Committee. I think the Secretaries are imbued with a sense of urgency, with a sense of purpose. There is no question of any quarrel in this matter. We are here for a big job, and I do not think there is any hesitancy on the part of other Ministers to co-operate. Therefore, I would like this ghost to be laid at rest that the purpose of creating the Ministry for Co-ordination is to throw the apple of discord in the harmony that already exists or prevails in Government. I, for my part, am perfectly sure that none of my colleagues dislikes me, none of my colleagues dislikes to co-operate with me. Very often, I do not have to go them at all; I get things done at the slightly lower level, if I want anything to be done.

Shri Banerjee and a few other hon. Members had somewhat, perhaps justifiably, mistaken the duties of this Ministry for the duties of Defence Production. In fact, as I said, Defence Production is separate wing. But I have a lot to do with it, undoubtedly, because Defence Co-ordination means Defence Production and Defence Provision. That is where my hon. friend from Assam comes in. He asked me why I felt that Jogighopa was necessary. For the purpose of defence, for the purpose of strategy we wanted an additional line. The dovetailing of the broad guage with the line that exists now to Gauhati would not serve the purpose. In fact, if that line would serve the purpose, we can improve the signalling arrangement; we can improve the various other operative mechanisms. Then a second line may not be necessary. It may ultimately be necessary but it may not be necessary now. The whole idea of Jogighopa being selected was that it would serve as an additional feeder for strategic purposes and would enable us to use river when we wanted. Of course, the river is trickly and treacherous and we will take care of it.

The other point that he mentioned was about the crossing-over. When the time comes, possibly in the Fifth Plan, there may be a bridge. I can tell him that if he goes and have a look at Jogighopa, he will find that there is no place over the entire Brahmaputra Section that is more favourable for a bridge to the other side than Jogighopa where the river is controlled by two hillocks and hence the river cannot be treacherous.

Another matter which he menioned and which I might as well deal with is the question of the aerodrome at Shillong. I am not in a position to say precisely what is happening. But one thing I can assure him and it is that if the military needs then there would be an aerodrome on the other side of the Brahmaputra near the hill areas. Where it will be will have to be decided by the appropriate authority.

I now come to some of the points raised by my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai. I wish I could deal with the other points made by hon. Members, but there is not much time. I always like to hear Shri Nath Pai. He is refreshing, straight, direct and he does not mince matters. But I am afraid, there is not much that I can tell him. He has posed a number of questions

all of which are very germane in regard to the working of the Government. While as an individual and as a member of the Cabinet I cannot take full responsibility—I cannot give him the assurance that I am going to do this and am going to function in such a manner that all the deficiencies which he has mentioned in the Government would be overcome—in fact, I might perhaps depart from my own canons, that is, not to speak of intentions and achievements to make known some of my intentions in this regard.

I have often felt what the position of this particular Ministry should be after the emergency goes—and I hope, it will go soon. The Ministry can function as a very useful apparatus of Government and help our economic development more especially in the direction of planning. We are now envisaging to set up with a very small staff a resources organisation which will deal not only with the raising of resources but also with the apportionment of scarce resources. The Technical Development Department has to be enlarged. The only difficulty as he himself mentioned was the finding of the necessary technical personnel. That is our main bottleneck. But when I find them, my intention is that we will have 12 directorates and every directorate will have a planning section so that it can feed the Planning Commission so far as this work of industrial development is concerned.

He very rightly mentioned this question of manpower. Manpower is not a problem confined merely to the Industrial Management Pool or to the Administrative Pool, but it is a very much wider concept which has to be grasped and a proper organisation set up. I quite agree with him that at the moment it is divided into various ministries. The Labour Ministry has something to do with it. Technical education is in the hands of my hon. friend, Shri Kabir. The Planning Commission has got a cell and the entire manpower as such is with the Home Ministry. They are assisted by a small section. They are going to have an Applied Manpower Research Institute to assist them. Sometimes these have to be brought under one umbrella because the basic defect, so far as I can see, in our economy happens to be two things, namely, the inability to get the resources needed because of lack of foreign exchange and the technical manpower necessary for augmenting industrial production for both of which, I think, for some time we may have to look for help from outside. But I believe at some time my colleagues and the hon. Prime Minister will permit me to set up a manpower cell in a ministry which is independent and which has no specific responsibility. I think, the ideas that have been thrown out by Shri Nath Pai would be very useful in that regard.

I think, Industrial Management Pool is a necessity. It cannot be disbanded. It has to be enlarged and its coverage made wider. The Administrative Management Pool is equally necessary and so there is a question of planning. The point that he has mentioned that for 90,000 workers in the ordnance factories we have only 300 supervisors is known to me. We want to remedy it. But it is not quite so easy because supervisors and engineering personnel do not grow on trees. So, we are aware of the fact and I am glad that he has underlined the fact.

I think, with all these things that we have in view today with regard to the expansion of Defence Production apparatus, not merely modernisation of the existing factories but also building of new factories, we need a lot more men. We have to train them and, if necessary, we have to get some foreign personnel for this purpose. I am glad, he has touched upon this point. I would like to assure him that we are seized of the problem though the solution of the problem is not quite so clear.

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

He has made a mention of non-utilisation of aid and what I am going to answer to the Americans when I go to America. This is another problem which I have been engaged in almost from the time I came into the Government. There has been some backlog but I think we are catching up. Therefore I can make a better showing than what I would have done otherwise. I think, the warning that he gave me is correct. In fact, I for one welcome criticism. In this huge complex of Government apparatus which is attempting enlargement in various sectors, we are bound to fail in certain places. There is no harm in admitting that we have failed in this, that or something else, because it is an almost impossible task to be perfect. We can only become near-perfect by criticising ourselves. All criticism of the nature that has been thrown out in this debate, I think, is welcome. Therefore if I do not reply to these individual criticisms or points made by hon. Members, hon. Members can depend upon it that they will all be looked into. If they want any answer, we will try to furnish it to the extent of our ability.

I think, I have more or less come to the end so far as the points raised by the hon. Members are concerned. I think, what I have said here, though not adequate, forms a very useful supplement to the very elaborate speech made by my hon. colleague, Shri Hathi. Probably if I am here next year and if I function in the same way, perhaps I might be able to say that we as a Government and not I as a head of a department have been able to do something better. But I think that is all that I can promise now. One year is so far away that one cannot say what may happen.

I am most grateful to the House for the very kind reception that they have given to me.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: While conceding one of the points of my criticism the hon. Minister said that it is true that the Ministry's set-up is top heavy but that it is more efficient. I should like to know whether the Organisation and Methods Division of the Government have been advised that it is the more efficient way of functioning; if so, whether the necessary reforms are in the process of being carried out and whether this was also the piece of wisdom which had come when he was the Finance Minister in making ministries top-heavy and thereby making them more efficient.

Shri Shahm Lal Saraf: In my speech I had made two points. One point that I made was whether avoiding overlapping of departments and duplication would be one of his jobs. The second point was whether attempts are being made to build up a massive base for defence production for the future. Is that also his job and is he doing anything with regard to that?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid, I had not made myself very clear probably because of my inability to express myself clearly to my hon. friend Dr. Singhvi. I do believe in a top heavy administration at the Centre. The Centre must have officers who will be able to take decisions and not function through Clerks, Assistants, Under Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and all that. On that we join issue. Therefore, if ever I have anything to do with advising the Government, I would ask the Government not to have a tehsil office but to have an office where each person will take the responsibility and come to a decision. Then, I think, we will have smaller number, lesser housing, lesser space and, I think, we will function more effectively. I do not agree with my hon. friend. We look at the thing differently altogether.

So far as the issues mentioned by the hon. member are concerned, it is a matter of striving to see that there is

no overlapping and I would like to say one thing here. Some hon. Members quoted from the *Eastern Economist*—Sir, forgive me for taking two minutes time—about the Supply Department. It would be completely wrong on my part to say that any department is corrupt. There are corrupt individuals somewhere here and there. I do not think I have ever expressed that the Supply Department is corrupt. Well, I might have felt that the department wanted a lot of reorganisation, a certain amount of mechanisation, a certain amount of shedding. That is probably true. I do not think I said that any department is corrupt much less any department over which I am presiding and I know nothing actually about the details. I cannot make a generalisation. So far as the overlapping is concerned, some overlapping is inevitable in the way in which the Ministries have been organised. I think, the Ministries will be reorganised some time, but even then some overlapping will come because humanly we are not perfect. We only learn by trial and error. But, I think, it is a goal that we have to strive for.

Mr. Speaker: The question is.....

Shri Joachim Alva rose—

Mr. Speaker: No more questions.

Shri Joachim Alva: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Point of Order?

Shri Joachim Alva: Perhaps I have not raised a point of order in this House for the last 15 years. This is the point of order that I want to raise now. I do not wish to emulate my honourable friend Mr. Hem Barua. But this is my point of order. On the last occasion, during the debate on the External Affairs Ministerial Demands, I had referred to Dr. Girja Mukerjee as a very competent Press Attache who was also author of German books and said that he should not have been allowed to go out of the External Affairs Ministry. You, Sir, interrupted me saying that no servant of the Government, no officer of the Ministry, should be referred to by name. I bowed down to your ruling. Now—I do not want to deprive Mr. Rao, Secretary of the Defence Ministry of any tribute paid to him by the hon Minister—today Mr. Rao's name has been mentioned. I had once in the past referred to the very distinguished services of Mr. S. Dutt, now secretary to the President, and, I think, your distinguished predecessor ruled that I could not name him. Now, Sir, I want you, once for all, to lay down a rule as to whether officers of the Government can be referred by name or not. If high-ranking officers can be referred by name, I want to know why not the persons like Tungaramam the electrician or any ordinary man in the street, who renders good services to the country cannot be referred by name. I beg of you to give a ruling on this.

Mr. Speaker: The rule is very clear. No officers are referred to by name, either appreciated or deprecated, individually. But now to tell him why some time ago, some months or a year ago I had interrupted him at some time— I do not remember the circumstances; I do not remember the environment and I forget altogether what the case was—I have no answer just at this moment. Then, casually he referred that he got assistance from an officer. There was no harm in that. If he had gone further, probably I might have interrupted him as well. I am sure the Ministers have some privilege in that respect. Otherwise, if any Member is mentioned or any individual is mentioned, certainly I do interrupt and I did the right thing when I interrupted the hon. Member at that moment.

Shri Joachim Alva: Sir, the rule is not clear.

Mr. Speaker: The rule is clear. There is no ambiguity about it.

Shri Joachim Alva: We are small fry. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: Small fry do not do like that. It is admitted on all hands —he must have no doubts—that he is not a small fry but a big fish.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 116 relating to the Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination.

The motion was adopted.

The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed.

DEMAND NO. 11—MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AND DEFENCE CO-ORDINATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination".

DEMAND NO. 12—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,94,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND NO. 13—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AND DEFENCE CO-ORDINATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination'."

DEMAND NO. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AND DEFENCE CO-ORDINATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination'."

15.44 hrs.

DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 108 relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

DEMAND NO. 108—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion foved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which

will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Affairs'."

There is real jubilation that this is the first time that we are discussing this Ministry.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Second time.

Mr. Speaker: Then Mr. Kamath left us and, therefore, there was the interval. Now he has come again and so we are taking it up again.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): It was casually taken up in the course of the supplementary demands; not the demands proper.

Mr. Speaker: He is right in that respect. So, this is the first time that we are discussing this Ministry. It is on that account that we have allowed a small period this time. We will enhance it next time when we discuss it.

Does Mr. Kamath want to move his cut motion?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Demand under the head Department of Parliamentary Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for more efficient planning of Government legislative and other business for the Sesions of Lok Sabha* (1)].

Sir, I request that the time may be extended to 2 hours. We have to discuss the demands for grants of the Finance Ministry today upto 6.00 p.m.

Mr. Speaker: The Finance Ministry has to be given six hours—one hour today and five hours tomorrow. Tomorrow at 17.00 hrs. we have to put the demands to the vote of the House. We have now got 1 hour and 15 minutes and that should be enough.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We might sit up to 6.30 p.m. today.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members do not desire. The Members should restrain themselves from making long speeches.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is the first time that we are discussing it. The time is short.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, there would be short speeches. Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a rare pleasure as you have already indicated and I am sure that the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs would participate in the debate in the spirit in which we also are participating.

Mr. Speaker: Exactly at 16·45 hrs. I would be calling the Hon. Minister.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You may kindly call him at 5.00 p.m. It is our request.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, in the House we learn a great deal and I remember how Sir William Anson who wrote on the Law and Custom of the Constitution, after he became a Member of the House of Commons discovered a great deal of what he never knew before. In this House, for instance, we learn from books that the Speaker never speaks but we discover that the Speaker has to speak copiously sometimes at the cost of his lungs, outsoaring the din that prevails from time to time.

Mr. Speaker: That is only under compulsion, not voluntarily.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I know, Sir, I said, 'has to speak'.

Our hon. friend, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, for instance, has a splendid speaking voice and there is no comparable inhibition on him. But except on Fridays when with trepidation he announces the

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

programme for the next week or so, he hardly speaks. But he knows at the same time that whenever he speakes he gets applause. Even when he opens his mouth and puts his foot into it, the applause follows. I do not know in my experience of any other Member of Parliament who has had the distinction of being applauded every time he opens his lips.

In any case, our Minister has a job of work to do and in a manner of speaking he does it well. In England the Chief Whip is a powerful political personality who is consulted by the Prime Minister on even Cabinet appointments. I do not quite know how powerful our Minister is in relation to his party colleagues. But he has been in Parliamentary life since perhaps the middle-thirties and he is now a Member of the Cabinet for which I congratulate him. He should have been a Member of the Cabinet a long time ago.

I found in a book written by our Ambassador in Iraq, a very dear friend of mine, who has been a member of this House for ten years, Shri Sadath Ali Khan, a reference, which I found to be very handy, to our Minister and the work he does. I am quoting from his book *Brief Thanksgiving*. At page 54 he writes about him in a very complimentary fashion. I am quoting:

> "A three-line whip from the popular Chief Whip and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs Mr. Satyanarayan Sinha crowds the Chamber with Congress M.P.'s.".

Now-a-days, I am afraid that a three-line whip or an oral injunction does not seem to crowd the House with Congress M.P.'s, and instances have occurred when in spite of the bell ringing and the Chief Whip and his deputies running about the place, this House could not be filled, and our friend Shri Kamath only a little while ago got up one day to insist that there should not be a division and there was no division. And that was a rightful demand.

What I mean to say is that it is the job of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs functioning as he does to ensure, and he can ensure with the serried ranks behind him, attendance in this House, but he cannot often do so, even though I am told in this book that a three-line whip—I do not know if he sends out four—or five—line whips, now which nobody reads because of the length—once upon a time did the trick of making Members come to the House.

This book goes on to say:

> "Mr. Satyanarayan Sinha, an experienced parl amentarian is ubiquitous. Perhaps, by nature restless, he gives the impression of being in two places at the same time. He is exquisitely dressed and has a fondness for heavy Indian perfumes."

Referring to me also, he says:

> "Once the Deputy Leader of the Communist Party, Shri Hiren Mukerjee....

Mr. Speaker: His official duties should be discussed, not his personal things.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Referring to me also,—a very irreverent Member—he says:

> "Once the Deputy Leader of the Communist Party, Shri Hiren Mukerjee referred to him as the musk deer. The wits also call him His Fragrance. But Mr. Sinha is incapable of an ill-natured retort, for which everyone regardless of party affiliations respects him.".

Apart from respect, we all like him, a much more important matter, but we like him to organise his work a little better than he has done so far.

Shri Joachim Alva: I think my hon. friend should also quote from the penderous book on *The Indian Parliament* where the Minister has been referred to in a very complimentary manner. It was written by Mr. Morris-Jones, a British political professor who came here. He has made a laudatory reference to the hon. Minister.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am also referring to the hon. Minister in very complimentary terms, I have said just now—perhaps my hon. friend did not hear me—that we have not only respect for him, but we all like him.

Mr. Speaker: Only the perfume was extraneous; all other things were relevant.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I referred to the perfume because on so many occasions we fight in this House; then we go out and we shake hands and after the hand-shake, the perfume also lasts for quite some time.

If I may borrow from the vocabulary which I have associated very often with Shri Kamath, a every good friend of mine, I may perhaps say in a more serious way that there has been on the part of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs consistent, persistent and insistent failure in arranging smoothly the business of Parliament. And I wish to say that he should not blame Members of Parliament who sit on this side, Mr. Kamath or me here because it is not our business. I know that we also have a responsibility in keeping quorums and that sort of thing. But when the Government has such a massive majority, it is not entirely our business. It is the Minister of Parliamentary Affair's headache. Then again, in Parliament, we are bound to have all varieties of people, and when I think of my very dear friend Shri Kamath, I think also of his former chief, the great Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, and I am reminded of what I had read a long time ago, that there are two sorts of people; some are born to shake empires, and some to move amendments, and Mr. Kamath has such a flair for moving amendments that here in this House... (*Laughter*).

In any case, if we only think of the few days ahead of us, only the other day the Minister told us that the House would rise on the 4th of May. If only we think of the number of hours available or given to us by God, sunlight and all the rest of it, and compare it with the number of hours already allotted and to be allotted to such things as the Hindi Bill which was brought up by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri the other day, then there is a discrepancy. Already there is this discrepancy, and I am sure Mr. Kamath is going to refer to it in greater detail.

If I give another instance, this question of the standing committee on public enterprises as been a fiasco for quite such a long time, and only the other day, on Mr. Kamath's insistence, you were pleased to observe that this matter is hanging fire for far too long and something should be done about it. And I do not quite understand why the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who is so popular, who commands so much strength, should be so shaky and so jumpy about what the other House is going to do. Is not the Congress Party a unified party? Has not the Congress Party support in both House of Parliament? Cannot the Congress Party secure the support of this House and the other House to an agreed process of activity in regard to the setting up of a parliamentary body to look after these statutory corporations? Why should the Parliamentary Minister exhibit this fear of the other House? Even in regard to budget discussions, the general discussion started in the other House first, because the Parliamentary Minister came and told us that there was no work for the other House to do. Was that an argument? Is the other House to be summoned and given jobs even though there is no work for

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

them to do,—and we have to go out of the way, we in the Lok Sabha to which alone the Ministers are responsible, have to go out of the way to accommodate the other House? I do not wish to say anything in disrespect of the other House.

Mr. Speaker: That does raise controversies when we discuss those things here; and they find opportunities for discussion, and this chain goes on, and we have already seen.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): That House should be abolished.

Mr. Speaker: . . . that when once this chain starts, there is no end to it. Therefore, we ought to exercise some restraint on ourselves.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am personally prepared to exercise all the restraint in the world, but it is rather difficult when the Government here the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs goes there and takes his seat just like that. When he has got his party commanding a majority, a comfortable majority and a convincing majority in this House as well as in that House, this sort of thing happens.

My grouse is not against the Rajya Sabha. My grouse is against the Government of this country which is controlling the majority in both Houses of Parliament and is not able to bring both Houses of Parliament to a concordant mood, in so far as the proposal of Government itself is concerned. That is why we feel from time to time that Government has even to consider the idea of examining how far these Second Chambers including the other House are superfluous or not. I have to say this not because I have any animus against the other House. Our own party people are represented there fairly effectively, and I have, therefore, no animus against the other House. I want also that it should continue as a forum where the people's aspiration can be expressed. But I do want Government to function in a very much more effective fashion, and that is the job of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

I know that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs on one occasion said in a very disarming fashion,—which is why we like him; I have no time to quote from this—he said on the 8th March, 1963: 'You just tell us what we can do'. That was the way he put it. He makes a mollifying statement of that sort. But it does not absolve the Minister of responsibility.

I say also that the Minister has the responsibility and the obligation of having more serious consultations with Opposition Groups. When you, Sir, were elected as the Deputy-Speaker, you were a Member of the Opposition. I do not want to rake up old history, but at any rate, we thought that better conventions were going to be started. But every time there is the election of the Speaker or the Deputy-Speaker, the Opposition Parties in this House bring up this matter that there is no prior consultation and there is not even an idea ever of having a Member of the Opposition elected to high offices comparable to those of the Speaker and of the Deputy-Speaker.

Then, again, all of us in this House have been disturbed by the phenomenon of scenes being perpetrated. The other day, for instance, something happened about which we are all rather ashamed; all of us have to share the obloquy of what happened. We cannot merely ask a few people to go or suspend them from membership. After all, the stain touches us also. I do have a feeling that it is the job of the Parliamentary Minister to have prior consultation with all groups, to anticipate difficulties, and especially, in difficult circumstances, to meet people, to talk to them and find out what can be done.

The other day, for instance, after the Socialists and their colleagues walked out—we now discover Shri

Frank Anthony, who is not here, thumping about the place. We get a peculiar phenomenon of the *angrezi hatao* people on the one side and the *angrezi chalao* people on the other carrying on a controversy, while, if there was previous consultation initiated with people on this side specially when a thing like the Hindi Bill, of paramount importance to the country, is on the anvil, surely everything could have been managed in a better way. But I do not think these things are done in a proper fashion. That is why I do believe that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has a job of work which he does not take as seriously as he should.

16 hrs.

Take, for instance, the Consultative Committees which are there, which are no substitutes for the Standing Committees, which could perhaps be brought in. It is a bigger subject. But he does not apply his mind to these things.

I repeat that I have no animus against him. He knows that there is complete cordiality. Maybe sometimes the atmosphere in the House becomes a little difficult. We appear generally perhaps somewhat humourless because I have no doubt we function largely in a language which is not our own, a language in which we do not initiate our own thoughts. We are as good a club as the House of Commons ever has been in our own way, in a different way, no doubt. But we are as good a club as the House of Commons. Our personal relations will continue to be extremely cordial.

I only want to say one thing. I have noticed—I have also remarked to some friends who talked to me—that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is feeling rather nervous. He need not be nervous. He should be optimistic. And about optimism, I am reminded of a story. An Irishman fell into the water. He was drowning. There were people, his friends, watching helplessly from the bank. But even as he was drowning, he waved to them and said: 'Don't worry, folks. There is land at the bottom'. That is the spirit in which I expect him to behave.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): I rise to praise the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and not to criticise or oppose him. Criticism is done if you want to condemn or you want to disable. I have no such desire and there is no such occasion. I do not feel called upon to oppose him because opposition becomes necessary only if there is non-accommodation from the other side. That is not the case here. Therefore, what better compliment could I pay to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs than this that although as an occupant of Opposition Benches and, it is my desire to wound, I have no heart to strike.

I have watched the performance of the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs on the floor of this House as well as in the deliberations of the Business Advisory Committee, and at both places, he is as efficient as he is amiable; particularly in the Committee proceedings he displays himself as sartorially correct and as Byronically elegant as he is crisp and businesslike on the floor of this House. In Committee work, he likes to cap his remarks with poetical observations, and although sometimes apocryphal, it cannot be said that they are always beside the point.

Coming to the Report of his Department, it shows that the hon. Minister is capable of combining efficiency with economy. Instead of yielding to the general failing of becoming more and more expensive to the taxpayers, he actually shows a small saving of, I think, a few thousand rupees. A cursory glance at this Report shows that he has done a good job of work during the year under review.

[Shri Kapur Singh]

Having said this, I should like to add that the true import of this Report has not in what it says but in what it fails to say. Our erstwhile brothers, the Chinese, have a saying that the deepest truth lies where the word is not spoken. We also have a metaphysical tradition which asserts that our comprehension of reality is the subtlest and nearest to truth when we comprehend the unstruck sound—*anhad shabd*, as they call it.

The report before us says nothing about the Government-and-the-Press of the country. It is so because ours is a democratic country. It is rightly so because we in this country have a press which is completely free. It is a Press which takes no orders from anybody, from any quarter, much less from the Government. Our Prime Minister, however, has recently made some observations on the Press of our country which I should like to quote, with your permission. At the closing session of the Seminar on the Indian Press organised by the Press Institute of India and the India International Centre, he said:

> "How a small group represents freedom of the Press! Although it may not be interfered with by the Government, surely the power of money itself is a very important element which interferes with the freedom. Big industries owning newspapers may or may not interfere with them. But the fact of big industry by itself owning newspapers or chains of newspapers cannot be said to give them the kind of freedom which an independent editor has".

Be that as it may, I have nothing but the highest praise for the free Press of our country, despite the increasing whispers which sometimes one hears about certain romantic happenings. Mrs. Grundy often asserts, and all of us know, that there exists some kind of a matrimonial alliance between the press of our country and the Government of our country. Being free, this matrimonial alliance is in keeping with the ancient traditions of our country, that of Gandharva marriage. Our ancient texts of Kamsutra tell us that this kind of alliance takes place without anybody being a witness to it except the full moon. This kind of alliance is supposed to exist between the Press of this country and the Government of this country.

Mr. Speaker: And the full moon is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs?

Mr. Kapur Singh: No, Sir. I am coming to what the status of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is in this alliance. Full moon, as an ancient Rigveda text says चन्द्र मनसो जात: full moon represents completely that of which there is no objective witness. Full moon represents that area of the human mind where reason and rationality and principles do not enter but emotions and sentiments are the determining factors.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Because it gives rise to tides in the ocean.

Shri Kapur Singh: It gives rise to tides in the ocean, also in the human heart. And it is to this latter tide that I am coming, what type of tide it might give rise to, what type of tide it ought to give rise to, and what the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs ought to do about it. This matrimonial alliance, it is being said....

Shri Tyagi: Matrimonial alliance?

Shri Kapur Singh: Gandharva marriage.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tyagi feels interested in matrimonial matters.

Shri Kapur Singh: I very much understand his interest and I sympathise with him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is too late.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is never too late; it is a good thing for Shri Tyagi.

It is further being said, Mrs. Grundy says it, that this matrimonial alliance is being kept in good trim by the age-old methods of whispers of love, of communications of silly-nothings through telephonic conversations. It is further being maintained in good shape through frequent grants of gifts. Government advertisements are being mentioned in this connection. I personally know nothing about this, but I merely wish to say that this being the position, it is here that the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs comes in. I expect him to exercise his powers, his undoubted influence as the male partner of this marriage, to see that his better half, the lady, pays a little more attenion, confers some little more favours, on the poor country cousins of the Treasury Benches who are the Members sitting on Opposition benches.

In the hope that my suggestion will be accepted by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, I beg to close with a prayer for his long life and prosperity, by saying:

" तुम सलामत रहो हजार बरस,
हर बरस के हों दिन पचास हजार ।"

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मिनिस्टरी आफ पार्लियामेंटरी अफेर्स की बजट डिमांड्स इस हाउस में प्रथम बार आई है। बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी का मेम्बर होने के नाते मैं कह सकता हूं कि हमारे मिनिस्टर आफ पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स का हृदय नारियल के समान ऊपर से तो कठोर है लेकिन अंदर से वह नरम और मीठा है। हम देखते हैं कि शुरू शुरू में तो वे नहीं, नहीं कहते हैं लेकिन बाद में वे हां, हां, कहने लगते हैं। इसलिये जैसा मैंने कहा उनका हृदय ऊपर से तो नारियल के समान कठोर है लेकिन अंदर से वह नरम है और मीठा भी है।

जहां तक हाउस के समाने बिजनेस लाने का सवाल है मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि वह प्रौपरली प्लांड नहीं किया जाता है और हम देखते हैं कि जब किसी विधेयक अथवा विषय के लिए ज्यादा समय अपेक्षित होता है तो उसका पहले से अरेंजमेंट होता नहीं है, समय उस के लिये प्रोवाइड नहीं हो पाता है और कह दिया जाता है कि इतना वर्क है और यह सब इस अवधि के भीतर पूरा करना है। हमारे पास और समय नहीं है और ऐसा कह कर जल्दी की जाती है और लेजिस्लेशन को रश अप किया जाता है और उन पर ठीक से विचार नहीं हो पाता है। उनकी ओर से कह दिया जाता है कि भाई लाचारी है हमारे पास समय नहीं है और इसे पास करना है। मेरा कहना यह है कि बिजनेस को हाउस में रखने से पहले प्रौपर प्लानिंग नहीं की जाती है। परिणाम यह होता है कि अपोजीशन पार्टीज को थोड़ा समय मिलता है। कांग्रेस के मुकाबले हमारी संख्या थोड़ी होने के कारण एक हमारा बोलता है, तो तीन कांग्रेस के मैम्बर्स बुलाने होते हैं। इस के कारण कभी कभी बहुत थोड़ा तीन, चार मिनट का समय मिलता है और वह भी मुश्किल से मिलता है। मिनिस्टर आफ पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स के पास इसका कोई नक्शा नहीं रहता है कि वर्क कितना है और किस प्रकार से वह डिवाइड होना चाहिये। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आज जो हाउस में कभी कभी किसी बिजनेस के लिए समय नहीं मिल पाता है वह चीज ठीक होनी चाहिए और इस के लिए प्रोपर प्लानिंग उनकी तरफ से की जानी चाहिए।

दूसरी चीज मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है कि जब मैं मेज पार्लियामेंटरी प्रैक्टिस की किताब को पढ़ता हूं तो पाता हूं कि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के चेअरमैन वहां हमेशा अपोजीशन पार्टीज से होते रहे हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि उस प्रैक्टिस को यहां भी

[श्री बड़े]

चलाया जाय और अपोजीशन के जो अलग अलग दो या तीन ग्रुप्स होते हैं उन अपोजीशन ग्रुप्स में से किसी को पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी का चेअरमैन बनाया जाय। उचित यह है कि पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटीज में अपोजीशन का ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहयोग लिया जाय। बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में मिनिस्टर महोदय जरूर हम अपोजीशन वालों से बिजनेस के बारे में विचार विनिमय करते हैं लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि केवल इतना ही पर्याप्त नहीं है। उन्होंने कभी भी हम अपोजीशन वालों के पास आकर इस बारे में विचार विनिमय नहीं किया कि क्या आने वाला और क्या न आने वाला है या जो बिल आने वाला है उस पर आपका क्या दृष्टिकोण रहेगा ? मेरा तो कहना है कि हाउस में जो कभी कभी एक हंगामा हो जाता है उस का कारण केवल यही है कि मिनिस्टर साहब कभी भी अपोजीशन वालों से हाउस म चलने वाले बिजनेस के बारे में विचार विनिमय नहीं करते हैं और यह जानने की परवाह नहीं करते कि उनका उस सम्बन्ध में क्या दृष्टिकोण रहने वाला है ?

मैं भी अन्य सदस्यों की आवाज में अपनी आवाज मिलाना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक उनके व्यक्तित्व का सम्बन्ध है वह बड़ा आकर्षक है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय की वह पूरी कौपी है। उसी तरह का उनका अच्छा और आकर्षक पहनावा होता है, शेरवानी में उसी तरह फूल वे भी लगाते हैं जैसे कि प्रधान मंत्री महोदय लगाते हैं और उनको देख कर ही मन खुश हो जाता है। जहां तक काम का सम्बन्ध है काम भी खासा अच्छा चल रहा है लेकिन दरअसल सब कुछ अच्छा, अच्छा कहने से काम नहीं चलने वाला है और इसलिए हम अपोजीशन वालों की जो डिफीकल्टीज हैं वह मैं आप की मार्फत मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। हमारी मुख्य रूप से तीन डिफीकल्टीज हैं। पहली तो है हमारी फैसेलिटीज ह अथवा हमारे राइटस के बाबत। चूंकि उधर ब्रूट मेजारिटी है या क्रशिंग मेजारिटी है इस कारण हमारे राइट्स और फैसेलिटीज की पर्वाह नहीं की जाती है और राइट्स को कभी कभी कुचला भी जाता है। दूसरे हम अपोजीशन वालों को अपने विचार भली प्रकार प्रकट कर सकने के लिये काफी समय मिलना चाहिए जो कि अभी नहीं मिलता है। तीसरे यह कि हम अपोजीशन वालों से मिनिस्टर आफ पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स बिजनेस या अन्य सम्बन्धित विषयों पर विचार विनिमय किया करें जो कि अभी नहीं करते हैं। अगर यह तीनों बातें करेंगे तो जिस तरह से दूध में शक्कर डालने से वह स्वादिष्ट और मीठा हो जाता है, उसी तरह से यह विभाग भी हो जायगा। मुझे आशा है कि वे इन पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करेंगे।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, the hon. Members who have preceded me have discussed the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs at three levels. In the first place, they have tried to throw compliments to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in the most encouraging fashion. I join with them and say that our country is very lucky and our Parliament is very fortunate in having a Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who is not at all a controversial figure and who is a friend, guide and adviser not only to the Government, not only to the House, but also to the Opposition Parties. I will be failing in my duty if I do not say that our Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has done a wonderful job of his very very difficult work. I wish Mr. Feroze Gandhi were alive today to say all those things which he used to tell about the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I do not want to discuss the perfumes or their qualities but I must say of him that he is a gentleman very rare in this world of today; he has absolutely

no rancour and no malice and he makes friends with everyone very easily. If any Opposition Member says that he is not consulted, I do not think that he is duty-bound to consult every Opposition Member. Sometimes I feel jealous of those Members when he goes and sits with them for such a long time; he never comes to the Congress Benches and sits with us. He even sits with Mr. Kamath who made a name as a dissenter and who will try to go against any establishment that we have.

The kind of things that some of my friends expect from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs are not to be had from any human being in this world, however exalted he may be. For instance, it is said that he should be like a drill sergeant who should ensure Members' attendance at all times of the day and night. I do not think that anybody can do it. I do not think that this is done in any Parliament in the world. I think it is in our Parliament that we have a statutory attendance register. I do not think that this is done anywhere else, in any democracy. I do not think that any human being, unless it be Hitler, would be able to ensure attendance of the Members of Parliament at all times of the day and night. If a man thinks like that, I think that he feels that the Members of Parliament are worse than kindergarten children. This is something which cannot be expected from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

There are some friends of mine who make use of adjectives which are sometimes very self contradictory. They specialise in that. They say he has consistently failed to arrange the business of the House. If the arrangement of business of the House is an example of failure, I do not understand what we mean by the successful functioning of this House. Everybody knows how much time is allotted. You distribute the time between the Opposition and the Congress Benches. You guide and advise us. Somebody was talking about matrimonial alliance and Gandharava marriage. So far as the conducting of the business of the House is concerned, because of the happy marriage between the Lok Sabha Secretariat, the Speaker and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs .... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Speaker need not be brought into this alliance.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Things which we have not been able to do have been foisted upon the head of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. For instance, we have not been able to arrive at any decision so far as the formation of a committee for public undertakings is concerned. My hon. friend who talked like that thinks they are living under an authoritarian Government. In fact, their whole view of life is authoritarian and if sometimes they have a democratic head over the authoritarian shoulders they cannot get away from the authoritarian philosophy of life which they have imbibed all these years. I think that to say that it has not been done is a slur upon democracy. Democracy, as you know, functions slowly but surely, and authoritarianism, as you know, functions quickly but disastrously. I think if we have taken a little more time than necessary for the formation of this committee on public undertaking, it is a tribute to democracy. It shows that we want to have something by which our functioning could be made very smooth.

It has been said that the Parliamentary Committees have not been working very well. I think I would be failing in my duty if I do not say that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, during his tenure of office, has made the functioning of parliamentary business in this House a model for the other democracies to follow. I believe in some matters we have gone even further than the House of Commons which claims to have had a democratic functioning over several centuries. We have gone further than

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

that. I ask my hon. friends whether the assurances that are given by the Ministers are not taken note of. I think no democracy in the world takes those assurances so seriously as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and I am glad to say that 97 per cent of those assurances are fulfilled.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): 99 per cent.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think that is a great tribute to the tact and shrewdness of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Again, I find that there he has been able to give the private Member some kind of dignity, some kind of prestige, which was not to be found in the good old days. Where was the private Member then? The whole thing was Government-sponsored, and all the time was taken by the Government Bills and other things. Now, we find we have private Member's Resolutions, private Members' Bills, etc. The House of Commons appointed a committee on procedural reforms of the House of Commons and they came to the conclusion that 60 per cent of the time should be taken by the Government and 40 per cent should be given to the private Members. I find that so far as that point is concerned we have done much better, without appointing such a committee. I think that the Government takes only 40 per cent and the rest of the time is given to the private Members' Bills and Resolutions. I do not think any other democracy in the world has got what you were pleased to call a No-Day-Yet-Named-Motion, half-hour discussion, etc. All these things show how well the rights of the private Members are being respected. I think for that the credit goes to our Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

But he has one disability and disadvantage. There are some persons who try to throw their weight about even when they have only a little office to bear. There are other persons who bear their office very lightly and do not let anybody feel that they are mighty and great and proud. The difficulty with him is this: he tries to be a friend among friends and an equal among equals, and a co-partner among partners and a democrat among democrats. Therefore, we do not find that kind of attitude about him which will inspire awe or which will create trouble or which will create or give an impression or a sense of authority.

In the end, I want to say that a Minister of Parliamentary Affairs like the one we have is a blessing. I feel that as time goes on, the private Member in this House will have a better time in this House than he has in any other democracy in the world. Also, he will try to see that the Government does not monopolise as much of authority and prestige and power as against a private Member. The private Member has a special reason to thank the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

I do not want to go into details of everything. Only one more point I want to make and it is this.

What is the budget of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs? I think even the amount spent on stationery by some Ministries is higher than the entire budget of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. I would like that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs could have a bigger budget to deal with, so that he could be of greater service to the Private Members. Government can look after itself.

He has been a great friend of everyone of us. It is not a question of a Congress Member, a PSP Member or a Member of any other party. He is a gentleman who inspires love and confidence and respect. I know there are certain persons who will find fault even with the sun and the moon and with everything. It is not for me to do so.

In the end, I would like to say that we are very lucky in having a genial, shrewd and kind-hearted person like him as Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. He is efficient, his is the efficiency of the gentleman and not the efficiency of a soldier or drill sergeant.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कामत ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री कपूर सिंह और बड़े साहब दोनों मेरे सरपरस्त हैं । उन्होंने बहुत थोड़ा टाइम लिया है । इस लिए उन का बचा हुआ टाइम मुझे मिलना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त नहीं। श्री कामत ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आप ने इस डिस्कशन का टाइम भी बढ़ा दिया है । हम साल भर इस आशा में बैठे रहे हैं कि आज के दिन हम को दो मिनट मिलेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : साल भर मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ पार्लियामेंटरी एफ़ेयर्ज़ पर बोलने के लिए बैठे रहे ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जी हां, आज मुझे दो मिनट दे दिये जायें । बाद में चाहे मेरे पांच मिनट काट लिये जायें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कामत ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I sat listening to my hon. friend, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, and heard him through, I was rather disappointed, because I missed something which we always have in his speeches. While not even his best friends would accuse him of any capacity to shake empires or move amendments, I have always associated with him an outstanding ability to recite Sanskrit slokas with a perfect Oxford English accent. I am sorry in this particular speech I could not hear even one Sanskrit line with an impeccable Oxford English accent.

Mr. Speaker: He was al along saying that Mr. Kamath would do that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not do that. He said something else about me, but I had associated this quality with him. But I missed that in his speech today.

Today is the first anniversary of the commencement of this Lok Sabha. It met on the 16th April last year and today it is exactly one year. It is a historic day, as you said earlier, because in the history of Parliament, even assuming what is laid about Provisional Parliament is correct, since 1952, this is the first time that my hon. friend's demands have come up for discussion in this House. He has had a chequered career inside the House.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): A picturesque career.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He started as a whip, I suppose, in his early days in the late thirties of this century. Now, through the years he has elevated himself or rather has been elevated to the Cabinet rank.

Mr. Speaker: The demands are for this reason, for what he has done?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Without this background, how can you appreciate it? I am sure this would help everyone to appreciate it. He is a unique Minister in some respects. He is a Minister without a Ministry. This is called a department. Still, the most outstanding achievement of the Minister is delineated in the last para of this report:

There it is said:

> "The Department is in charge of a Minister of Cabinet rank designated as Minister for Parliamentary Affairs."

This is a very interesting piece of information. I do not know why

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

this report contains this information. Then it says:

> "He is also the Government Chief Whip and is assisted by three Government Deputy Chief whips....."

Not one or two, but three Deputy Chief Whips—because he has not even a Parliamentary Secretary he must have three Deputy Chief Whips. It is said:

> "....two in the Lok Sabha and one in the Rajya Sabha as also by a number of regional Whips."

"Reginal" means I suppose "all over the country". He must be having many Whips all over the country. But with these Whips at his command, I was rather surprised—you too, Sir, have remarked this pretty often—that with these three Deputy Chief Whips at his command and himself to head them all or to top the list he has not been able to maintain the quorum in the House even when voting had to take place. I hope he will look to this and perform this duty more efficiently in future.

Now, Sir, I come to the subject of the cut motion. The cut motion relates to the need for more efficient planning of government legislative and other business for the sessions of the Lok Sabha. It has been our painful experience almost every session, of this Third Lok Sabha anyway, that what is listed in the First Bulletin of the Session is never implemented even substantially. I do not know why this should be so. I could understand that in the earlier years, before he elevated himself as a Cabinet Minister or he became a Cabinet Minister, because there is still snobbery in this world, in the official world and in the ministerial world, as a Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs he could not expect, extort or exact the same co-operation from his colleagues, the Cabinet Ministers as he can and must now. He is a Cabinet Minister since April, 1962, and I am sure his Cabinet colleagues will co-operate with him more wholeheartedly and more vigorously than they used to when he was a mere Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs. I hope, Sir, that before a session starts, that is to say, during the inter-session period, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs must exert himself and he must devote more time and attention to parliamentary affairs and less to other affairs.

An Hon. Member: Please specify.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Therefore, during this inter-session period he must ask every Ministry to supply to him the Bills that they would like to introduce and put through in the coming session. I would request him, and I am sure the whole House would back him in this respect, to tell the Ministries and the Ministers categorically, even the Minister for External Affairs, that unless and until a Bill is introduced in the first week of a short session and in the first fortnight of a long session no attempt to squeeze the Bills through during the last fortnight or last week, thereby stultifying this House, thereby throttling discussion, thereby hustling important Bills, would be countenanced. If this is enforced vigorously and strictly and every Ministry and Minister is told that this should be done and unless this is done we will see to it that the Bills will not be permitted to be introduced at a later date during the session—of course, there may be exceptions and those exceptions apart this should be a general rule—then better results can be achieved. I will give you one instance. There was the Official Languages Bill over which there was, unfortunately, such a furore in the House. This Bill was not mentioned in the President's Address.

Mr. Speaker: If he will excuse my interruption—the reply would be

given by the hon. Minister—I can assure him that the Minister is proceeding exactly on the lines that the hon. Member has suggested. Yesterday I had the chance of seeing the correspondence that he has been carrying on with the ministers. He showed me those things. He has been doing what the hon. Member has suggested.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am glad he is doing it. But I do not see that he was doing that. The results are not apparent to the House. That is why I have to draw his attention to it. The Official Languages Bill was not mentioned in the President's Address nor in the First Bulletion of the Session of 18th February. Yet, suddenly it has been smuggled in and it has been brought before the House. I do not know why it has been done so. What was the hurry, if I may use the words the inordinate, unconscionable and indecent haste, to bring this in—I am not against the Bill, but that is a different matter—when it is not mentioned in the President's Address, nor in the bulletin? What was the point in introducing it in this session, at the fag end of the session?

There is another aspect of the matter. There are three kinds of business before the House—legislative business, financial business and other business, apart from the two and a half hours, that are regularly set up every Friday for non-official business. Now, I do not know the proportion, proportion in point of time, *inter se* between these three kinds of business—legislative business, financial business and othe business. I hope that there will be a more equitable ditribution of time between these three kinds of business before the House. It is imperative that in a parliamentary democracy the non-official members of the House should get more time to discuss matters relating to the people, matter of public importance. Therefore, more opportunities should be given for non-official motions to be moved in the House, *i.e.*, subject coming under the third category of "other business", and I hope the proportion of time will be roughly 33-1|3 per cent for each.

There are one or two other points I would like to refer to briefly before I close.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should now conclude.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir you will appreciate that I have taken more interest in this matter than others.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly, he has.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On the question of planning the business of the House, as I said on an earlier occasion, I do not blame the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs alone—it is more applicable to his Cabinet colleagues—for the bad planning, chaotic planning, unsystematice planning, inefficient planning of Government business. His activities behind the *purdah*, so to say, behind the scenes, and he comes here every Friday to make a statement on Government business. He is more or less behind the *purdah*, behind the scene, and his colleagues in the Cabinet alone are responsible for this state of affairs. All the same, he has to face the odium of the House, because he is the Minister responsible for this subject and also because, perhaps, he does not enforce, does not compel the Ministers strictly, vigorously to see to it that no Bill introduced late in a session shall be put through and Bills introduced in the earlier session will be put through in that particular session.

One last word and I have done. To end this bad planning, this chaotic planning, the Ministries, the amiable Minister as he is and honourable too, he will have to learn to put his foot

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

down firmly on the Minister, his Cabinet colleagues—now he is not a mere Minister of State; he is a Cabinet Minister. He has now to learn to put his foot down firmly when the Ministers do not comply with his request regarding introduction of legislation.

Before I conclude, I am sorry, I have to refer to one little subject, another aspect of the matter of his duties with which he is not concerned, he should not be concerned, but, unfortunately, he put his feet into it, which he should not have done. I do not know whether he gave his explanation to the House subsequently. As this was mentioned in the House too, Sir, I would crave your indulgence to read just half a dozen lines from the proceedings of 24th January 1963, this year. With all respect, I would submit that he went out of his normal duties to indulge in this kind of activity which he ought not to have done. I did not expect him to do it. My hon. friend, Shri Frank Anthony referred to it in the open House too and remarked thus:

> "We seek information—I would like a denial of it—it seems the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs met the representatives of the Press and made a specific request, almost a direction, that they should play down, if not black out, all critical speeches from this side of the House."

That is, from the Opposition side of the House.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The hon. Member must know that it was contradicted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is nothing in the proceedings to show that.

Mr. Speaker: If he has contradicted it, why then refer to it?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not in the proceedings.

Mr. Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before I conclude, Sir, I am happy that he has made a refutation of this unfortunate charge against him. I hope, he will not do it again.

I hope, in the coming years he will secure the willing and whole-hearted co-operation of all his Cabinet colleagues and be able thereby to plan the business of this House in a more efficient, systematic and methodical manner in the interest not merely of the Government but of the Opposition, of Parliament as a whole and the people of this country.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पार्लियामेंट्री अफेअर्स मिनिस्ट्री की मांगों के ऊपर अभी हमारे कुछ विरोधी दल के सदस्यों ने विचार प्रकट किये । श्री हो० ना० मुकर्जी ने तो यह कहा कि बजट के समय पर राज्य सभा में विवाद पहले हुआ और लोक-सभा में बाद में हुआ, और इस के लिए उन्होंने दोषी ठहराया संसदीय कार्य मंत्री को । श्री हो० ना० मुकर्जी की जानकारी के लिये मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं, अगर वे जानते न हों, कि पार्लियामेंट्री अफेअर्स के जो मंत्री हैं वे कभी कभी विवश हो जाते हैं क्योंकि जो राज्य सभा और लोक-सभा के सचिवालय हैं वे भी माननीय सदस्यों के साथ वायर पुलिंग का काम करते हैं और सदस्य लोग उस के शिकार बन जाते हैं । उन्हें इस बात की शिकायत नहीं होती पर वे सही वस्तुस्थिति को जान बगैर ऐसी बातों में पड़ जाते हैं । इसलिये बेहतर हो कि अपनी समस्याओं को समझ कर इस पर विचार करें, और यह सावधानी की बात होगी । फिर आप देखेंगे कि संसदीय कार्य मंत्री का दोष इतना नहीं था । जैसा आप चाहते थे वैसा ही होता, क्योंकि मुझे इस विषय में पता है । मैं देख रहा हूं कि राज्य सभा और लोक सभा के झगड़े चल रहे हैं, सचिवालयों

के झगड़े चल रहे हैं जिस से संसदीय कार्य में भी बड़ी कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न हो गई हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ऐसा कार्य हमारे संसदीय कार्य मंत्री को करना चाहिये जिस से कि यह सचिवालयों के झगड़े समाप्त हों और दोनों सदनों के सदस्य एक हों, इस झगड़े को बन्द करें।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि एक सदन की कार्रवाई दूसरे सदन के सदस्यों को नहीं मिलती, चाहे लोक सभा हो चाहे राज्य सभा हो। उस सदन के सदस्य यह कहते हैं कि यहां के सचिवालय के कारण नहीं मिलती और हम लोगों की यह शिकायत है कि वहां के कारण नहीं मिलती। कुछ भी हो, दोनों सदनों के सदस्यों को इस की जानकारी रखना चाहिये, और यह कार्य संसदीय कार्य मंत्री कर सकते हैं। क्योंकि पता नहीं कि हमारे अध्यक्ष महोदय की बात वहां चलती है या नहीं, फिर भी यदि राज्य सभा के चेयरमैन और लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष दोनों मिले और संसदीय कार्य मंत्री इस में सहयोग दें तो यह कार्य सम्भव हो सकता है।

जहां तक कोरम का प्रश्न है, संसदीय कार्य मंत्री इस कोरम को पूरा करने की चेष्टा करते हैं, लेकिन कभी विरोधी दल के सदस्यों ने भी यह सोचा कि उनका भी कर्तव्य है कि वह कोरम बनायें। मैंने यहां देखा है कि विरोधी सदस्य भाषण कर के भाग जाते हैं, उत्तर देने के समय यहां मौजूद नहीं रहते हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सब नहीं भाग जाते।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं बहुत से सदस्यों को बतला दूंगा। हां आप की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं, आप तो रहते हैं। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे सदस्य हैं जो ऐसा करते हैं।

श्री कामत ने भी कोरम के प्रश्न को उठाया। उन्होंने यह समझा कि कोरम बनाने का कार्य केवल संसदीय कार्य मंत्री का है और कांग्रेस दल का ही है, लेकिन कभी क्या उन्होंने यह भी सोचा कि संसदीय कार्य मंत्री की विनम्रता से और उनकी मेहरबानी से विरोधी दलों के सदस्यों को, जो कि एक तिहाई से भी कम हैं, आधे समय से अधिक मिल जाता है। जो ३७० सदस्य यहां बैठे रहते हैं उन को आधे समय से भी कम समय मिलता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : विरोध करने वालों का यह अधिकार है, हम लोग बराबर चुन कर आये हैं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : विरोध करने वालों का उतना अधिकार कैसे हो सकता है? हम लोग भी उसी तरह चुन कर आये हैं। इस लिये कांग्रेस दल के विरोधी दलों के बराबर अधिकार हैं, यह मैं नहीं मान सकता। (*Interruptions.*)

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): There cannot be any conversation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The word '*meharbani*' should be expunged.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। माननीय सदस्य यह नहीं जानते हैं कि समय देने का काम उन का नहीं है। यह उन को तय नहीं करना है कि अपोजीशन को कितना समय दिया जाय। इस प्रकार से वे मुझ पर रिफलेक्शन कर रहे हैं। यह संसदीय कार्य मंत्री का काम नहीं है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं मानता हूं कि यह आप का काम है। मैंने संसदीय-कार्य मंत्री का नाम लिया यह गलती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सारी कांग्रेस को कह सकते हैं कि उस ने मंजूर किया, लेकिन आप इस बात को न लीजिये।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अच्छी बात है।

अब मैं इस बात की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय ने वास्तव में काम तारीफ का

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

किया है । भले ही कुछ सदस्यों को इस में तारीफ न दिखाई देती हो लेकिन मैं उन सदस्यों में से हूं जो आलोचना करने से चूकते नहीं । जब कभी किसी मंत्रालय में मुझे दोष दिखाई देते हैं तो मैं उन्हें यहां रखता हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि हमारा कर्त्तव्य है कि यहां जनहित का प्रतिनधित्व करें और सरकार को उन बातों को नुक्ताचीनी करें जिन से सुधा रहो सकता है । इसलिये मैं इसमें कभी नहीं चूकता । लेकिन यदि मंत्रालय काम अच्छा करता है तो उसकी तारीफ करना भी हमार कर्त्तव्य है, और इस लिये मैं मंत्रालय को तारीफ भी करता हूं । फिर यह काम मैंने हो नहीं किया । यह "स्टेट्समैन" अखबार मेरे सामने है, जिसका एडिटोरियल माननीय सदस्यों ने पढ़ा होगा । उसमें लिखा है :

"Satistically, the apportionment of Parliament's time among several kinds of business last year seems ideal."

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : इसका हिन्दी तर्जुमा कर दीजिये ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : कहने का मतलब यह है कि आदर्श काम इस मंत्रालय का है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो साहब आप से पूछ रहे हैं वह अंग्रेजी समझते हैं । इसलिये आप आगे चलिये ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अब मैं दूसरी बात की तरफ आता हूं । मेरे पास एक किताब है जिसका नाम है "फंक्शन्स आफ पालियामेंटरी व्हिप्स" । यह गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के डिपार्टमेंट आफ़ पालियामेंटरी अफ़ेअर्स ने जारी की थी । इसमें डब्ल्यू० एच० मारिस जोन्स का एक कोटेशन देखने को मिला है जिसमें लिखा है :

"In India this has been achieved."

यहां के पार्लियामेंटरी काम में संसदीय सदस्यों को जो सुविधायें मिलती हैं उनके संबंध में लिखा है कि जो सुविधायें ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को नहीं मिलतीं वह यहां मिलती हैं ।

"The new Parliament has perhaps been fortunate in its first Government Chief Whip. Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha brings to his task a rich political experience. As a party member, he was Presidet nf a District Congress Committee for 17 years...."

"....Qualifications of personality are more important and it appears to be generally agreed that he is both shrewd and persuasive, both purposeful and humorous; it has been said that while every conversation with him hides a negotiation, at the same time every negotiation becomes a conversation."

ये ट्रिब्यूट्स एक विलायत के आदमी ने हमारे पार्लियामेंटरी अफेअर्स मंत्री के प्रति व्यक्त किये गये, और मैं उनसे सहमत हूं ।

माननीय मंत्रालय ने इस प्रतिवेदन में भी देखा होगा कि इस मंत्रालय का साल भर का बजट केवल ३ लाख, १७ हजार रु० का है । दूसरे शब्दों में अगर मैं कहूं तो यह है कि यदि राज्य सभा और लोक सभा के साल भर के बजट में से आठ दिनों के खर्च को देखा जाय तो उस आठ दिनों के खर्च में यह पूरा मंत्रालय साल भर काम चलाता है ।

डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी : इस तुलना से आप का क्या अभिप्राय है ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं तुलना नहीं कर रहा हूं । इसके साथ साथ संकट काल की परिस्थिति के उत्पन्न होने पर इस मंत्रालय ने बचत भी दिखाई है और वह बचत अनुकरणीय है, इस माने में कि दूसरे विभागों ने वैसी बचत नहीं दिखाई । मैंने देखा है कि

दूसरे मंत्रालयों में ऐसे कर्मचारी और अधिकारी अब भी मौजूद हैं जिन के पास काम नहीं है, लेकिन उन को छंटनी नहीं की गई और न दूसरे काम में उन्हें लगाया गया। हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय हमें आश्वासन देते रहे कि यह काम जारी है, यह किया जा रहा है ; हो सकता है कि सही स्थिति का पता हमें इस संबंध में बाद में चले।

मैं सदन के सदस्यों का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि जहां इस मंत्रालय के बजट में इतना कम व्यय होता वहां उसका काम बहुत बढ़ गया है। उदाहरण के लिये सन् १९५४ में उसके द्वारा १ हजार पत्र जारी हुये थे जबकि विगत वर्ष में ५२ हजार ५९१ पत्र जारी हुये। कहने का अर्थ यह है कि यदि कोई काम करता है तो उसके बारे में भी हमें देखना चाहिये, आंखें मींच कर नहीं बैठे रहना चाहिये।

जैसा कि शर्मा जी ने बतलाया, जो एश्योरेंस दिये गये उनका ९९ प्रतिशत पूरा किया गया है। साथ ही साथ नान-आफिशियल बिजनेस भी बढ़ाया गाय है। लेकिन इस संबंध में मुझे असन्तोष है इस माना में कि जो नो डे यट नेम्ड मोशन होते हैं वे किसी न किसी सरकारी रिपोर्ट पर बहस करने के लिये होते हैं। इसलिये यह एक तरह से सरकारी काम है। इस समय को नान-आफिशियल बिजनेस में नहीं गिनना चाहिये। मेरा सुझाव है कि प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिजनेस के लिये सदन को अधिक समय दिया जाये। यह सन्तोषजनक है कि सरकार ३५ परसेंट समय देती है लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है कि इससे अधिक समय आयन्दा मिलेगा।

मैं अच्छे काम के लिये मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूं और कैबिनेट से और प्रधान मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि यदि एक अनुभवशील मंत्री है जो कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद से बराबर काम कर रहा है और जिसे कैबिनेट का रैंक दिया गया है, उसे कुछ और काम सुपुर्द किया जाये और कुछ और विभाग दिये जायें जिससे काम में और भी बढ़ोतरी हो और जो कैबिनेट के अन्य सदस्य हैं वे भी उनको अधिक सहयोग दें।

मंत्रालय के अच्छे काम के लिये मैं इस मंत्रालय के सचिवालय को भी बधाई दूंगा, जिन्होंने अपना पूरा सहयोग दिया और पूरी निष्ठा से काम किया और इस काम को पूरा करने में ईमानदारी और दयानतदारी बरती।

मैं पुनः अपने मंत्री महोदय को और उनके सचिवालय को बधाई देता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि भविष्य में वे संसद सदस्यों से और अधिक सम्पर्क रखेंगे। और शेष सचिवालय इस सचिवालय से इस मामले में आदर्श ग्रहण करेंगे और जन सम्पर्क बढ़ायेंगे। कुछ सचिवालय जन सम्पर्क नहीं करते और छिपे बैठे रहते हैं। पर आजकल लोकतंत्र के युग में जन सम्पर्क अति आवश्यक है। तो मेरा सुझाव है कि अन्य सचिवालयों को भी इस सचिवालय की तरह जनता से और संसद् सदस्यों से सम्पर्क रखना चाहिये। इस सचिवालय का जन सम्पर्क का काम अद्वितीय है और अनुकरणीय है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी दो मिनट का समय दिया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को बुलाना चाहता हूं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं केवल दो मिनट का समय चाहता हूं। वह इतनी बड़ी पार्टी है। मैं समझता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब को भी मेरे बोलने पर ऐतराज न होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने बार-बार कहा है कि यह इतनी बड़ी पार्टी है। मैंने कब मना किया है कि आप न बोलें। मैं यहां किसी पार्टी के खिलाफ काम करने को नहीं बैठा हूं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आप इजाजत नहीं देते तो मैं नहीं बोलूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बोल लीजिए।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बड़ा अभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। मैं इसलिए इस मंत्रालय पर बोलना चाहता था कि मैं यहां पर चिपक कर बैठता हूं और एक मिनट के लिए भी गैरहाजिर रहना पसन्द नहीं करता।

मेरा पहला सुझाव तो यह है कि जो चीजें हम ने अंग्रेजों से ली हैं उनको बदल देना चाहिए। मिसाल के लिए यहां पर जो गैर-सरकारी रिजोल्यूशन पेश किया जाता है उस पर लिखा होता है कि—यह इस सभा का निश्चित मत है कि—और बाद में हम देखते हैं कि उस पर एक भी वोट नहीं मिलता। तो मेरा कहना है कि इस फ्रेज को बदल देना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा जो मैं सबसे बड़ी बात कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि मैं इस हाउस में खास तौर से इसलिए आया था कि मैं अपने मिनिस्टर फार पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स की मुखालफित करूंगा। लेकिन मैंने उनकी शालीनता को, उनकी निष्पक्षता को, उनके सौष्ठव और इखलाक को और उनके काम करने के तरीके को देखा तो मेरा इरादा बदल गया। वे १२ साल तक कांग्रेस के चीफ व्हिप रहे हैं और स पद पर रह कर उन्होंने अंग्रेजों से टक्कर ली और उनको गिराया। और मैं कह सकता हूं उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट के काम को बड़ी निष्पक्षता के साथ किया है। मैं ये सब बातें किसी को खुश करने के लिए नहीं कहता। मैं ये बातें केवल इसलिये कहता हूं कि मैं देखता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय निष्पक्षता से काम करते हैं और यहां किसी के साथ तरफदारी नहीं होती। उन्होंने १२ साल तक कांग्रेस के चीफ़ व्हिप का काम किया और अंग्रेजों से शेर की तरह टक्कर ली और उसको गिराया और आज जिस शालीनता सफाई, तथा निष्पक्षता से काम कर रहे हैं उसका अगर मैं जिक्र न करूं तो मैं अपने फर्ज से गिर जाऊंगा। मुझे आपके आर्शीवाद से यह फख्र हासिल है कि मैं ने इस पार्लियामेंट को सबसे ज्यादा अटेंड किया है और मैं एक मिनट के लिए भी गैर-हाजिर नहीं रहा। और मैंने देखा है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर आफ पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स साहब ने किस ईमानदारी से काम किया है। हो सकता है कि अगर उन्होंने दस बिल पेश किए तो सब के लिए वक्त न दे सके हों। लेकिन इसमें उनकी कोई खता नहीं। उसके कई कारण हो जाते हैं। मेरे जैसे जिद्दी मेम्बर ज्यादा समय ले लेते हैं, कभी वाकआउट आदि के कारण वक्त निकल जाता है। कभी कुछ लोगों को हार्ट फेल हो जाने के कारण पार्लियामेंट बन्द हो जाती है और ६ घंटे का समय निकल जाता है। तो इसमें इनकी कोई खता नहीं है।

जो एडवाइजरी कमेटी है वह टाइम सैट करती है और स्पीकर साहब टाइम देते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि हमारे पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर साहब ने जिस निष्पक्षता के साथ, जिस निर्भीकता के साथ, जिस सौष्ठव और इखलाक के साथ और जिस सच्चाई,ईमानदारी और दयानतदारी के साथ काम किया है उसके लिए वे मुबारकबाद के पात्र हैं। हमें फख्र है कि हमको ऐसा मिनिस्टर हासिल हुआ है। हम पूरी तरह से उनका सहयोग करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना कुछ असर श्री कामत पर भी डालें।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : यह असम्भव है।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel really overwhelmed by the kind words which have been uttered by friends from all sections of the House. I really do not deserve those compliments which

have been showered on me. But I have been always conscious of one thing, that I have the affection and love of the Members of this House irrespective of party affiliations. You know love always warps judgment..

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): In this case also it has happened.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: ....and therefore anything said in my favour or in favour of my department is due to that.

. As some of my friends have remarked, we are making history today in this House by discussing this Department. This Department, as you know, came into existence 14 or 15 years ago. We have never discussed it properly. Once it was discussed obliquely, I must say, when considering the Supplementary Demands when I had not to reply, but the then Finance Minister replied on behalf of this Department. I have made enquiries from all Parliaments and whatever information I could gather goes to show that the counterpart of this Department is never discussed in any Parliament. It was not discussed, therefore, in this House also. We had practically a kind of convention like that. But this time some friends of mine, particularly Shri Kamath, insisted that we should have a discussion, and I readily agreed for two reasons. First, I thought that Members would have an opportunity to know the handicaps and difficulties under which my Department is working and they would have a better appreciation of the same. The other reason which prompted me to accept it gladly was that unless any Department or Ministry is discussed, perhaps no significance or importance is attached to it.

Mr. Speaker: A longer time should have been allotted to this.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I will have no grievance.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: More time next year.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Different standards are there in this country to judge and evaluate the functions and fuctionaries of this parliamentary institution. In this connection, you will pardon me if I say something which may appear to have some personal reference. But at the same time, it is an interesting thing. The House knows that I was appointed the Chief Whip of the Government in 1946 when the Interim Government was formed. Even knowledgeable people in this country did not attach any importance or significance to this assignment; because of the parliamentary institutions being very new, they thought that the Chief Whip's position is something like what I am going to tell you. Somebody asked one of the Secretaries—I do not like to name him—as to what is the Chief Whip's position vis-a-vis the other Ministers and officials. He said: 'The Chief Whip's position is something like that of a Joint Secretary here'.

Two years later I had an opportunity of going to the UK in a parliamentary delegation under the leadership of your illustrious predecessor, Shri Mavalankar. The present Secretary of the Lok Sabha was also in that delegation. Both of us went to the then Chief Whip, my counterpart in the Labour Government there, Mr. Whitley, a senior and respected man. We are all curious to know how the Chief Whip's organisation functions there, his importance and his position vis-a-vis other Ministers of the Government. The conversations which I had with him were later incorporated in a book which is available in the Library of Parliament.

17 hrs.

I remember when I put him that question direct about his importance politically and his position in the House, he said: "You people know

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that No. 10, Downing Street is the official residence of the Prime Minister. India knows it very well, but perhaps the people do not know that No. 11, Dowing Street is the official residence of the Chief Whip, and the other Ministers come after him"

Mr. Speaker: Is the case the same here?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: No, Sir, not official residence. All these things are in that book which has been published later.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): His official residence is next to the Prime Minister's.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In this House his seat is next to the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: We are not concerned with that.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: When I asked him about his importance in the House, he replied using a beautiful phrase which I still remember. Businessman as he was, he used business terms. He said: "You ask about my importance in the House. Whoever is a director in the company, whatever his share, I am the Managing Director of the House."

Shri A. P. Jain: It is a question of you scratch my back, and I scratch your back.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: You know what influence the Managing Director exercises in companies in spite of the amendments which have been made to the Companies Act.

So, three years after, when I was appointed Minister of State in 1949, some of my friends wanted to congratulate me, and I told them: "It is no matter for congratulation. I still think that my position as Chief Whip is superior to the position of Minister of State."

Mr. Whitley also told us—the Secretary of the Lok Sabha was also there: "My position is equivalent to any senior Cabinet Minister because only the senior Cabinet Ministers are called Right Honourable, and the Government Chief Whip is always called Rt. Hon." He said that the Prime Minister was not obliged to consult any colleague of his regarding the parliamentary appointments, but he must, he was bound to, consult the Chief Whip.

There is no semblance of these things so far as I am concerned here, but I do hope that as the years roll by and Parliament grows more and more roots, my successor will certainly enjoy that position which the Chief Whip enjoys in other Parliaments.

An Hon. Member: You will do it

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I might say that the position of Chief Whip is very important in the parliamentary system. Sometimes in the House of Commons they called him "Minister of Patronage", 'proper channel", "power behind the Throne".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No throne here.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As I said, nothing is applicable so far as the present incumbent here is concerned.

Really in the parliamentary system, either in the party or in the Government, he is described to be the fulcrum round which the Government or the party moves. If the fulcrum is broken, the party is broken. Moreover, the working of Parliament depends very much upon the sympathy and efficient working of the whip's organisation. There is no doubt about that. Whatever deficiencies and shortcomings were there in the working of Parliament, I plead guilty to them. I am entirely responsible for all the omissions and commis-

sions that there are. That is my job. I have now become a Cabinet Minister but I can tell my hon. friend Shri Kamath that I exercised the same influence with my hon. friends and colleagues here when I was not even a State Minister. I had the same kind of co-operation and love and affection that I now get from my colleagues. That I have become a Cabinet Minister has made absolutely no difference.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have been the same scapegoat all the time.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Yes, all the time.

Mr. Kamath raised the point about quorum. The ringing of the quorum bell is not pecular to this Parliament. In other Parliaments also these things happen, though in these places not as often as it does here. Fortunately or unfortunately, there are not many Kamaths there. The House knows that when an important Bill like the Government of India Bill was passed in the House of Commons, there were only 12 Members present.... (*Interruptions.*)

An Hon. Member: Should we do like that

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You can amend the Constitution.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: This question of quorum was not raised there. In spite of all this, I say I take the responsibility.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You can amend the Constitution.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We are trying to do that also to help you. I say that it is our responsibility. But the Opposition cannot say that they have no responsibility. They have also their responsibility, proportionately. It is not our business only to form the quorum and very often, let me tell him, that proportionately the Opposition has also been guilty in this respect.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a base and baseless allegation.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I do not say that we have no responsibility.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are more responsible.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: As a bigger partner, proportionately I also take that responsibility, three-fourths of that responsibility.

Then, there is something about our budget and other things, implementation of the assurances, planning, etc. Other friends have also referred to them. With your permission, I would like to say something about them. Government have been planning parliamentary business in such a way that there is not only a fair adjustment of time for legislative, financial and non-legislative matters but also that due accommodation is given to the Members to raise discussion on various important matters during Government's own quota of parliamentary time Government are conscious of the fact that private Member's time consists of only 2½ hours in a week. There are obvious limitations in the utilisation of this time for which the procedure of balloting, etc. has been adopted. Private Members have only ten hours per month. For the year 1962, Government gave 43 hours out of its own quota of parliamentary time to private Members to raise various discussions through No-day Yet-Named Motions. In the year 1960, fourteen such motions were discussed The number was repeated in 1961. Thirteen motions were discussed in 1962 in the Lok Sabha and 13 in the Rajya Sabha.

About the division of parliamentary time for legislative, financial and non-legislative business, the position is that in the year 1962, 36 per cent of Government's time was spent on legislative items; 29 per cent on financial matters; which included discussion on Demands for Grants and 35 per cent on non-legislative mat-

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ters. The Department has been following the practice of having proper balance between the various types of business so that opportunities to Members to bring their points of view to the notice of the Government are not confined to occasions for consideration of Bills of different Ministries, which naturally restrict the scope of discussion.

The time that we have devoted to discussion on non-legislative items has been steadily on the increase. In 1958 it was 28 per cent, in 1960, 31 per cent, in 1961, 31.5 per cent and in 1962, 35 per cent. The average of the time taken in the past few years on legislative, financial and non-legislative busines makes up a division of time into three more or less equal parts. In this matter we have gone far ahead of any other Parliament, and it can be stated without fear of contradiction that far lesser opportunities of discussion on various items of governmental activity are available to Members of the House of Commons even.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On points of order, how much time has been taken?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I do not know. The Speaker is fully conscious of it. Then, about implementation also, there is a committee of this House. What has been said, I do not like to repeat. But I crave your indulgence for reading out certain points. It was said that in the year 1957 we were really lagging behind. There were some complaints also and some strictures were also passed by the committee. We tried to make improvements, and ultimately, the latest position is this. The Committee on Government Assurances, consisting of representatives from all parties, made the following observation:

> "Out of 4323 assurances given by the Ministers from the 1st to 15th sessions of the Second Lok Sabha, as many as 4,108 have been implemented upto 24-3-1962. It is expected that another batch of statements containing fulfilled assurances will be laid on the Table on the 30th March, 1962. This indicates that more than 95 per cent of the assurances have been fulfilled upto 24th March, 1962, and still more will be fulfilled before the termination of the current session. Such a large percentage of fulfilled assurances reflects credit upon the Government and specially—

I do not want to say it myself—

> "the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and his Department whose efforts have achieved this remarkable result. The Committee appreciate their performance."

I would not take the time of the House. I would like to set an example. I have been asking my colleagues that not more than 20 per cent of the time allotted to the Demands should be taken by the Ministers. I think I have confined myself to that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The point raised by me has not been answered. The point is that the Ministers should intimate to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in advance what Bills they want to introduce, what other items they want to bring up, etc. It is not done. It was never adhered to.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: You, Sir, have mentioned about it, from your experience and your knowledge, by going through the correspondence; yesterday, you told the House—I do not like to say all these things. But as I told you yesterday, I have written to all my colleagues. We are sticking to it and in future, any Bill which is not—

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In future only?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Even in this session we tried to do that. Of course, some unforeseen things may happen or some important things may occur, and exceptions will be there. This time also we have followed it. Ordinarily, for any will which is not introduced by the middle of any session, I will not take the responsibility of putting it through in that very session. We have already made it clear.

As regards the Official Language Bill—I do not like to refer to the point that it was not referred to in the President's Address—you remember that sometime before we had decided in the Business Advisory Committee that because of this emergency, we should not bring this kind of legislation, but later, we discussed the point; some pressure was brought—political consideration also—I do not like to say all these things before the House. The hon. Members know all about it Therefore, we decided to bring it forward. There is nothing wrong in it. But such things will happen in future also All that I say is generally, all the Bills which are to be passed in a particular session will be placed before the House by the middle of that session.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In the first fortnight.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Before I conclude, I would like to pay atribute to all the workers of my department, particularly the Secretary, without whose co-operation these achievements would not have been possible, the achievements which have been appreciated by the House.

Lastly, a word about my Deputy Whip and Whips. Such a loyal and devoted band of lieutenants is very difficult to get. I have no adequate words to express my gratitude for all their co-operation.

Dr L. M. Singhvi: May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: Yes; he did not avail of the opportunity to speak.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I do not mind that, because I did not want to add to the boquets that were showered upon the Minister. The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation said that there were certain distinguished parliamentarians for whom certain allotments were made. Clarifying it further, when he was replying to the debate on the demands of his Ministry, he said that there are more than a dozen houses in the patronage of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. We should certainly like to know what are the criteria for the allocation of these special houses which are in the patronage of the Minister and whether it is thought proper, after proper consideration, to keep such a number of bungalows in the special category?

Mr. Speaker: He does not give it to the Members of Parliament?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Because the hon. Member is new, he is raising this point. Other hon. Members know it. It is true—I do not regret it—that there are about 11 or 12 houses which are meant for the leaders of important groups and some ex-Governors or ex-Ministers But mostly the leaders of the opposition parties in both the Houses are given these houses.

Mr. Speaker: What about the cut motion

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Minister has given promise of better performance in future. So, I do not wish to press the cut motion at this stage . . .

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Thank you.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But if he does not live up to his promise and if he does not fulfil his promise, next year, I shall press it.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member have the leave of the House to withdraw his cut motion?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of Demand No. 108 relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

17.18 hrs.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 24 to 40 and 119 to 126 relating to the Ministry of Finance.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 24—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,71,76,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 25—CUSTOMS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,82,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND NO. 26—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,65,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 27—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX ETC.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,30,95,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.' "

DEMAND NO. 28—STAMPS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,79,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 29—AUDIT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,01,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND NO. 30—CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,53,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 31—MINT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,31,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND NO. 32—KOLAR GOLD MINES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,11,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Kolar Gold Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 33—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,43,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 34—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 35—OPIUM

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND NO. 36—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,88,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 37—PLANNING COMMISSION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND NO. 38—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,40,59,04,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

[Mr. Speaker]

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to States'."

DEMAND No. 39—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,99,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State Governments'."

DEMAND No. 40—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,74,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

DEMAND No. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

DEMAND No. 120—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,15,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND No. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND No. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON KOLAR GOLD MINES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,29,38,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines'."

DEMAND No. 123—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 124—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,00,21,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 125—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GRANTS TO STATES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,53,01,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to States for Development'."

DEMAND No. 126—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,99,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

Would the hon. Minister like to introduce the subject?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I should like to make an announcement of the decisions taken on the various suggestions made by hon. Members on the budget.

Sir, when replying to the general debate on the Budget, I had said that the many useful and constructive suggestions which had been made by Hon'ble Members will be most carefully considered by Government. Our study is now complete and I am anxious not to lose any time in placing our conclusions before this House.

My financial proposals for 1963-64 are before this House in the shape of three Bills. I shall deal first with the Finance Bill. Concern has been expressed by all sections of the House—a concern which I might say Government fully share—over the fact that the increase in duties on kerosene is going to impose a burden on the poorest sections of the community. I have already explained why both on considerations of revenue and foreign exchange, an increase in the levies on kerosene is absolutely necessary. However, I am anxious to do the utmost to give relief in this sector and I propose to reduce the increase in duty on inferior kerosene by about 50 per cent and that on superior kerosene by about 20 per cent. This would mean a sacrifice of revenue of the order of Rs. 11 crores—beyond which, I am afraid, I cannot go—and mean a reduction of Rs 54 per kilo litre of inferior kerosene and Rs. 27 per kilolitre of superior kerosene. In terms of bottles of kerosene, this will amount to a reduction of 4 Naye Paise and 2 Naye Paise respectively.

Turning to direct taxation, I propose that the limit which the Finance Bill seeks to impose on salaries to be admitted as expenses for the purposes of the Income-tax Act should not apply to non-Indians. Foreigners who are employed in his country, whether in the public sector or in the private sector, are, as a rule, engaged in jobs for which our own nationals are not available in requisite numbers. Some foreigners have also to be necessarily engaged in companies in which foreign capital is invested, though the Commerce and Industry Ministry keeps a watch over such employment to see that all such companies follow a progressive policy of Indianisation. In recognition of the importance of the services rendered by foreigners serving in India, foreign technicians have even been exempted from the payment of income-tax for certain periods under certain conditions. The limitation of Rs. 5,000 per month proposed in the Finance Bill is intended to res-

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train a tendency towards what in a poor country like India must be called ex ravagance in the matter of salaries for the corporate sector. We must, however, recognise that a foreigner can only come to serve here on salaries and emoluments comparable to what he would expect to earn elsewhere and he has also to bear some extra expenditure in living away from home. It is for these reasons that, as I have said, I would propose to exempt payments to foreigners from the Rs. 5,000 a month limit. The only other change I would propose in direct taxation is to reduce the surcharge on income-tax leviable on registered firms from 20 per cent to 10 per cent in the case of professional firms.

I now turn to the Compulsory Deposit Bill and Super-Profits Tax Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Finance Minister. But when you asked him whether he would like to make a statement I thought we would have something about the Finance Ministry, about the Demands relating to the Finance Ministry and not the Finance Bill and the Compulsory Deposit Bill. That would come day after tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: That would facilitate us because hon. Members can send in their amendments. The Finance Minister also has to send in his amendments.

Shri Morarji Desai: I have also to send in my amendments. Instead of exposing these things through amendments I thought I would better come to the House and give a report. I have, therefore, preceded this with a remark that this is what I am trying to do. I did not say I was introducing the Demands relating to the Ministry of Finance.

Both these Bills interject ideas which are admittedly unorthodox. In dealing with the challenge posed by the Emergency at a time when our resources were already heavily committed to development, I felt the need to depart from conventional methods of increasing savings and taxing the corporate sector. I have deliberately embodied my ideas in separate Bills, which are distinct from the Finance Bill, so that they can be considered by the House, now and in future, as measures which are identifiably different from our general policies and laws governing savings and profits. How long these proposals will remain as a part of the law of the land and in what shape, are clearly not matters on which I, or the Government, or this House need form any judgment at this stage. All that I would say is, that if, as some critics have suggested, the effect of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme is to dry up the flow of voluntary savings so that total savings in the community go down rather than go up, or if the effect of the Super-Profits Tax is to retard development and the growth of the corporate sector, which is a surer source of revenue than an increase in the rate of taxation on it, then neither of the measures would be justified and I would be the first person to ask the House to repeal these new provisions.

At the same time, I fully share the view that before these Bills are passed into law, we should ensure their improvement to the maximum possible extent, so as to make their administration simpler and to avoid any undesirable consequences. I have been in close consultation with the State Governments regarding the Compulsory Deposit Scheme. As a result of the analysis made, I propose to introduce a few amendments. For the land revenue paying class, having regard to their general poverty, as well as the problems of administration, it would be advisable to give an exemption to all those whose land revenue liability is less than Rs. 5 per annum. Similarly, for the category of persons liable to taxes on professions whose income is not yet

large enough to bring them within income-tax range, on further consultation with the State Governments, I feel it would be best to omit this particular category from the Compulsory Deposit Scheme. Turning to the salaried classes who are not in the income-tax paying category, we must make a distinction between those who are already saving a good proportion of their earnings and those who are not. Accordingly, I feel that where an employee whose income from salary is Rs. 1500 or more per annum, but below the income-tax level, is already saving 11 per cent or more of his income by contributions to provident fund, life insurance premia, or to 10 and 15-year Cumulative Time Deposits, no further liability to Compulsory Deposit should arise. Finally, so far as urban property-owners are concerned, if they are already paying tax on income, in which their income from the urban property would anyhow be included, they need not make a separate deposit under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme. I am unable, however, to make any change in the Compulsory Deposit Scheme insofar as it relates to people who are subject to income-tax. As the House will have noticed, what is really intended in the case of income-tax payers is a general increase in personal taxation, and the option to pay a part of this increase in the shape of a deposit which will be returned, is itself meant to be a measure of relief from which no further relief is possible. In order to avoid unnecessary hardship, I also propose to take necessary powers to allow premature repayments in suitable cases, such as to foreigners in the event of their leaving India finally.

During the Budget Debate, many Hon'ble Members have made valuable suggestions regarding the Super-Profits Tax Bill. One of the points a large number of Members had emphasized was the importance of ensuring that the corporate sector is not deprived of resources necessary for new development, as well as for meeting committed obligations, such as debt repayments. To take care of this need, I propose to allow as a deduction from profits chargeable to Super-Profits Tax a sum equal to 10 per cent of the total income before payment of any tax. While for the assessment year 1963-64 which relates to income to companies in the preceding year for which, in many instances, the accounts may already have been closed, no conditions will be imposed, for the future, this deduction will only be permitted if the amount is utilised for the repayment of debts, creation of additional fixed assets, paying preference dividends in excess of 6 per cent, or credited to a reserve which cannot be used for any purpose, except those to which I have just referred, for a period of 5 years. In the case of Electric Supply Companies which are subject to restrictions regarding building up of reserves, the requirement that a reserve account should be created will not be applied. In the case of Banks where the process of reserve building is regulated and directed by the Reserve Bank, I propose to allow deduction from the chargeable profits the whole of the amounts credited to reserves, statutory or otherwise, provided the Reserve Bank certifies the amounts to be reasonable and further, the amounts do not exceed the maximum of the amounts credited to such reserves in any of the preceding three years. I also propose to exempt from the Super-Profits Tax such items of income as now enjoy an exemption from income-tax and/or super tax, for example, the amount of income of new industrial undertakings and hotels which qualifies for rebate under Sections 84 and 101 of the Income-tax Act, donations to charities and the National Defence Fund to the extent they are eligible for income-tax relief under Section 88 of the Income-tax Act. The amount of tax saved on account of the reliefs provided in respect of export profits and manufacturers' sales for export will also be allowed to be deducted before chargeable profits are determined. I have also come to the conclusion that it would be desirable to exclude dividends, royalties,

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interest on foreign loans and fees paid to non-residents for technical services from the scope of Super-Profits Tax. I also intend to provide relief for comparatively smaller companies which do not have a large capital or reserves by allowing a minimum deduction of Rs 50,000 even in cases where this amount is higher than 6 per cent of capital plus reserves. Finally, I should make it clear that the development rebate will be a part of the reserves to be added to the capital base.

The various changes, which I have outlined briefly and in general terms in my statement, will come before this House in the shape of formal amendments to the particulars Bills when they are taken up for detailed consideration. Some minor and procedural points, over which I do not propose to take the time of the House at this juncture, will also be included. Meanwhile, so far as the concession relating to kerosene is concerned, since it can be given effect to by a notification immediately, the necessary notification is being issued in a Gazette of India Extraordinary today so as not to delay the relief for a day longer than is necessary.

The changes I have proposed will mean, as I said earlier, a loss in revenue of Rs. 11 crores on account of kerosene of which Rs. 7 crores will be in Customs revenue and Rs. 4 crores in Central Excises. I had earlier taken credit for Rs 25 crores on account of Super-Profits Tax. Many different estimates of the likely yield from this tax have been put forward. Some of these estimates do not vary widely from the figure I had indicated in my Budget Speech. The House will appreciate that it is not easy to estimate the yield from a new tax of this type with any degree of precision and I myself had said last month that the amount could well be Rs. 30 or Rs. 35 crores. I have tried to make a further review of the calculations on the basis of the best available data and after taking into account the effect of the changes I have just indicated, I would place the revised figure for the net yield from the Super-Profits Tax at Rs. 20 crores. This means a reduction of Rs. 5 crores in the original estimate. The net effect of these changes, after excluding the reduction of Rs. 80 lakhs in the States' share of excise revenue, will be to increase the budgeted revenue deficit of Rs. 77 lakhs to Rs. 15.97 crores.

It is difficult to make an estimate of the collections from the Compulsory Savings Scheme. I had earlier indicated that the total collections, on an approximate basis, would be of the order of Rs. 65 to 70 crores. Of these Rs. 40 crores were assumed to accrue to the Centre, on the presumption that the deposits from persons liable for payment of land revenue and property taxes would be shared equally between the Centre and the States and that the rest of the deposits will accrue exclusively to the Centre With a view to simplify the sharing arrangements, it has been decided to let the States retain in full the collections made by them from land revenue payers, while the deposits made by all other categories will accrue to the Centre. As a result of the changes proposed in the Compulsory Savings Scheme, the total collections are not now likely to exceed Rs. 60 crores of which the States are expected to get Rs. 35 crores and the Centre Rs. 25 crores. Taking into account the increase in the revenue deficit of Rs. 15 20 crores and the drop of Rs. 15 crores in the Centre' share of compulsory savings, the budgeted overall gap of Rs 151 crores will now increase to Rs 181 crores I have, however, every hope that through further efforts to improve the gathering of our resources and with all round economies in expenditure, the ultimate gap would be lower than this figure.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): What about hooka tobacco?

Shri Morarji Desai: That stands as it is.

Mr. Speaker: Now we take up the Finance Ministry's Demands. We thought, we would devote six hours to it out of which we will have five hours tomorrow. Can we sit half an hour more today, that is, upto half past six o'clock? If we do not sit for half an hour more today, hon. Members will have to be content with 5½ hours.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I might again request, Sir, that the guillotine may be applied at 5.30 tomorrow instead of at 5 o'clock. That can be done.

Mr. Speaker: That should not be repeated over and over again. A sovereign should not be whimsical.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I submit with all due respect that if a sovereign is not able to modify or change its own decision then it detracts from sovereignty. A sovereign body must be able to revise its own decisions.

Mr. Speaker: It should not be. Once it takes decisions after careful consideration, it should stick to them also. It would be advisable to sit half an hour late and complete 6 hours. Shri Prabhat Kar.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Sir, I might speak tomorrow.

Shri Morarji Desai: Sir, may I inform the hon. Members that the copies of this will be available for distribution to them. I have seen to that.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to speak tomorrow?

Shri Prabhat Kar: Sir, I thought after the announcement made by the Finance Minister, the House would adjourn....

Mr. Speaker: Is there any hon. Member who wants to speak today? Those who want to speak today, I would give them the chance. Nobody wants to speak at this moment? Then, there would be only five hours left tomorrow, if we want to conclude it by 17.00 hrs tomorrow.

If there are hon. Members from the Congress side who are prepared to speak now, I am prepared to give them the chance now.

Shri Achal Singh rose—

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma rose-

Mr. Speaker: Shri Achal Singh.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Mr. Speaker, Sir. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I wonder how both could be confused, one for the other. I had called Shri Achal Singh. Next I while call her also.

श्री अचल सिंह (आगरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स यह चीज है जिससे कि तमाम केन्द्रीय सरकार का कारोबार व शासन चलता है। जितनी सरकार को इनकम होती है, वह फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा होती है और जो खर्चा होता है, वह फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा ही दिया जाता है।

17-33 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

किसी भी वैलफेयर स्टेट को चलाने के लिए फाइनेंसिस की आवश्यकता निर्विवाद है। फाइनेंसिस उसके लिए बहुत आवश्यक हैं। फाइनेंसिस की वसूली जिन तरीकों से होती है, वे हैं कस्टम्स, एक्साइज, टैक्सेस आदि।

इस फाइनेंस के विभाग को चलाने के वास्ते खर्च की आवश्यकता होती है। सफल स्टेट वही समझी जाती है जो अच्छी से जनता से रुपया वसूल करे और उसको ठीक तरह से खर्च करे।

हम यह देखते हैं कि करीब १७०० या १८०० करोड़ रुपया १९६३-६४ में खर्च किए जाने को है और करीब २६० करोड़

[श्री अचल सिंह]

खर्च की कमी है उसको वित्त मंत्री जी टैक्सों के जरिए पूरी कर रहे हैं। तो यह देखना है कि जो रुपया हम वसूल करें उसको इस तरीके से खर्च करें जिससे उसे ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा हो सके। अक्सर यह शिकायत होती है कि जनता के खर्च का ठीक उपयोग नहीं होता। हम गरीब और अमीर सब से टैक्स लेते हैं और यह उसकी गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा होता है। अगर इस खर्च का ठीक उपयोग हो, इकानामीकल उपयोग हो तो उससे जनता को संतोष होता है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि कुछ विभागों में जनता के खर्च का किस प्रकार दुरुपयोग होता है, और इस कारण जनता को यह शिकायत होती है कि हमारी गाढ़ी कमाई का रुपया ठीक तरह से खर्च नहीं किया जाता है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम जो रुपया जनता से करों के रूप में वसूल करते हैं उसको इस तरीके से इस्तेमाल करें जिससे कि जनता को सन्तोष और तसल्ली हो।

वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने जो २६० करोड़ रुपये के नये कर लगाये हैं वे इसलिए आवश्यक हो गये क्योंकि चीन ने भारतवर्ष के साथ विश्वासघात करके एक बड़ा हमला किया और इस संकट का मुकाबला करने और देश की सुरक्षा करने के लिए हमारे डिफेंस का खर्च पहले की अपेक्षा अब करीब तीन गुना अधिक बढ़ गया। पहले जहां डिफेंस पर ३०० करोड़ रुपये के लगभग खर्च होता था वहां अब डिफेंस पर करीब ८७५ करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा। यही कारण है कि सरकार को जनता पर अधिक टैक्स लगाने पड़े। जनता को इस बात की शिकायत नहीं है कि क्यों टैक्स लगाये गये क्योंकि वह यह जानती है कि यह जो नये अतिरिक्त टैक्स लगाये जा रहे हैं यह देश की सुरक्षा की खातिर और मातृभूमि की रक्षा के खयाल से लगाये गये हैं लेकिन सरकार से इतनी अवश्य अपेक्षा रखती है कि जो पैसा हम से वसूल किया जाय उसको एकोनामिकली और बहुत ही मुनासिब तरीके से खर्च किया जाय अर्थात् पैसे का अपव्यय न होने पाये। इसलिए मैं इस ओर वित्त मन्त्री महोदय का विशेष रूप से ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। वैसे उन्होंने स्वयं भी कहा है कि वे इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हर एक डिपार्टमेंट में खर्चा कम किया जाय और एकोनामी वर्ती जाय। अगर ऐसा किया जायगा तो मेरा विश्वास है कि जो हमारा डैफिसिट बजट है वह सरप्लस हो सकता है।

बहुत सारा रुपया इनकम टैक्स का व उत्पादन शुल्क का बकाया है जिसको वसूल होना परम आवश्यक है। इस प्रकार का करीब १५० करोड़ रुपया बाकी है और इसके अलावा और भी कई मदों में है जो कि मिल सकता है। इस बकाया रुपये को वसूल करने के लिए सक्रिय और कारगर कदम उठाये जाने चाहियें। इसके अलावा मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि जो हमारे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं जैसे कि रेलवेज, पोस्ट आफिसेज, या जो और पब्लिक सैक्टर में बड़ी-बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं, उनसे जितनी आमदनी होनी चाहिए उतनी आमदनी हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को नहीं मिलती है। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं बतलाऊं कि हमारे यहां रेलवेज में कोई १६०० करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है लेकिन उस कमर्शियल एण्टरप्राइज से हमें डिवीडेंड के रूप में इस वर्ष केवल ८ करोड़ रुपया मिला है। मैं आपका ध्यान उस जमाने की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं जबकि यहां पर अंग्रेजों का राज्य था और उन्होंने तमाम रेलवेज का ठेका कम्पनियों को दिया हुआ था। वह २५ वर्ष का ठेका होता था। उसमें कम्पनी जमीन खरीदती थी, लाइन लगाती थी, स्टेशन्स बनाती थी, इंजन डिब्बे और मालगाड़ी सब की व्यवस्था करती थी और वह रेलवेज का सारा काम इस कदर एकोनामिकली करती थी, और इतना फायदा

करती थी कि २५ वर्ष के बाद वह सारा रेलवेज का काम गवर्नमेंट को दे देती थी और काफी मुनाफा भी कमा लेती थी । लेकिन उसके विपरीत आजकल हम देखते हैं कि १६०० करोड़ रुपया हमारा रेलवेज में लगा हुआ है जिसमें से सरकार को सिर्फ ८ करोड़ रुपया मिला है जबकि हमें कम से कम १०० करोड़ रुपया मिलना चाहिए था । इसके अलावा ४१ इण्डस्ट्रीज में करीब १२०० करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है, रिटर्न उसका हम को ना के बराबर मिलता है । इसलिए मैं वित्त मन्त्री महोदय से यहां निवेदन करूंगा कि हमको बिजनैस लाइक वे में काम करना चाहिए क्योंकि आजकल पब्लिक सैक्टर में बहुत खर्चा होता है उससे जनता को काफी दुःख होता है । एक प्राइवेट कंपनी इनकम टैक्स देती है, सुपर टैक्स देती है और डिवीडेंट देती है, उस पर भी उसको फ़ायदा होता है लेकिन इसके विपरीत हमारी गवर्नमेंट कंपनीज ज्यादा डिवीडेंट नहीं दे पाती हैं । पब्लिक सैक्टर में बहुत से हमारे जो कारखाने चल रहे हैं उनमें हर साल तक नुकसान जाता है । इसलिए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यहां कहूंगा कि हमको अपने इन ट्रोज और बड़े-बड़े प्रोजैक्ट्स को इस तरीके से आर्गेनाइज करना चाहिए जिससे कि हमको ज्यादा बचत हो । हमने बड़े इस्पात के कारखाने व बहुत से डैम्स और बहुत से हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक पावर हाउस बनाये हैं, उदाहरण के लिए हम ने डी० वी० सी० प्रोजैक्ट, हीराकुण्ड और भाखड़ा डैम बनाये हैं और उनमें हमने काफ़ी रुपया लगाया है लेकिन उनसे उतना रिटर्न नहीं मिलता है जितना कि व्यावहारिक ढंग से मिलना चाहिए । अगर हमारे यहां ठीक इन्तजाम हो, ठीक देखभाल हो, तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि उनसे हमें ज्यादा फ़ायदा न हो सके । जैसा कि मैंने आपको बताया जो प्राइवेट प्रोजैक्ट्स व कंपनीज होती हैं वे काफी फ़ायदा करती हैं जबकि पब्लिक प्रोजैक्ट्स में उतना फ़ायदा नहीं होता । हमारे ओवरहैड चार्जेज काफी हो जाते हैं और चूंकि ठीक से निगरानी नहीं होती है इसलिए उसमें काफी लूपहोल्स रह जाते हैं । जनता के सुख व समृद्धि के लिए हमको एकोनामी बर्तनी चाहिए ताकि हम काफी बचत कर के यह साबित कर सकें कि हमारे पब्लिक प्रोजैक्ट्स प्राइवेट प्रोजैक्ट्स की अपेक्षा ज्यादा लाभदायक व कारगर होते हैं । मैं आशा करता हूं कि मन्त्री जी इस ओर ध्यान देंगे ताकि यह देश उन्नति कर सके और जनता सुखी व समृद्ध हो सके ।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: It was an unprecedented burden, no doubt, on the people, but the circumstances were also unprecedented, and the expenditure was also unprecedented. But after several days' discussions in this House and also in the Party, the Minister was kind enough—even though if he had not brought forth the note that he read out just now, I think the people would not have said anything because they were prepared to bear the burden—the Minister was kind enough to make some changes and reduce the tax on kerosene and other commodities.

I would like to bring to the notice of the House one thing, that nothing short of a sacrifice is going to win a war. If people have something excess to give, it is charity. Are we going to win a war with charity? I do not think we can ever do so. Unless it pinches the people, it is not a sacrifice, and only when there is a supreme sacrifice on the part of everybody, we are confident of winning a war.

We know there were several criticisms from all sides about this increased tax burden on the people, here in this House and in the other place. When the Gold Control Rules were brought into force, the leader of the Swatantra party in the country said that so many goldsmiths have gone out of employment. They created a row on that. I would like to ask him the same question: when he was Chief Minister of Madras and was the first to bring into effect prohibition, did he consider how many toddy tappers

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): would go out of employment? Did he over think of these people and did he plan out methods or measures of employment for them? But I am sure our Government is making efforts to relieve the goldsmiths of the torture of unemployment. The Gold Board members have been going about the whole country finding out menus of reducing the sufferings of the goldsmiths.

There was also criticism in this House from the Deputy Leader of the Swatantra Group about the CD programmes in the country. I can only say one thing to him. If at all he had gone to the villages and seen what is happening there, he would not have said such a thing. I do not know what was in his mind when he condemned the community development programme. When we go to the villages we find that they are changing. Now we find in the village a drinking water well, a school, a community hall, a youth club, a mahila mandal etc. If community development was not able to do much because of its own limitations, at least it could create consciousness in men and women, self-reliance that they could depend on themselves, work for themselves and bring about a lot of change in the country.

Not only the hon. Member but even Shri Ranga, was saying that all this money was being wasted. I can understand that from a Member like a Maharaja who may grudge this programme, because the money goes to the people straight instead of going into his own theasury as happened previously.

Shri Yash Pal Singh (Kairana): There are more Rajas in the Congress Party.

Shrimati Lakshmikan'amma: But our Rajas are trustees of the people. Shri Ranga has been known to be a friend of the peasants from the beginning. I cannot find any excuse for his making such a speech.

Even after eleven years of the implementation of the community development programme, if I understand aright, only the preliminary work is over, and if State Ministers and Governments consider that extension officers should be dispensed with because it is top-heavy administration, it only shows that they could not understand the programme properly.

I would like to congratulate the Government on settling the river waters dispute in a calm manner. I know every State, even Andhra Pradesh, has its own grudges. The only satisfatcion is that now we are allowed to go ahead with the projects, though slightly modified of course. We could not achieve some points, but we have to feel satisfied, and even the Government of Andhra Pradesh expressed its satisfaction keeping in view the interests of the country as a whole. I hope the other States will also agree to this and co-operate with the Central Government.

Regarding agricultural production, some Members some time back referred to the quarrel at the AICC session. It was only introspection, not a quarrel. It is not a question whether the Planning Minister should blame the Agriculture Minister or the Agriculture Minister should blame the Planning Minister. We are not going to achieve the agricultural targets by discusions either in this House or elsewhere at the national level. Of course, discussions are good, but by mere discussions we are not going to achieve the results. It has to be done in the farm at the State, district and village levels. After the inception of the Plans, sufficient results have been achieved. Irrigation potential has gone up, better seeds have been made available to the farmers. Fertiliser production has increased: people have also become fertiliser minded. Better agricultural practices were followed and pest-control measures were implemented. The agriculturist of this country, when all this were introduced, proved that he is

not orthodox. He is prepared to take to all these measures. In spite of all these the general *per capita* yield has not gone up because the quantities that are available are very limited. How best they could make use of the limited fertilisers available should be looked into. The concentrated application of all the same factors in the same part of the land will yield better results. Either to, there was a defect, whether that be that of the Planning department or the Agriculture Department, in that one set of ten farmers, let us say, were given fertiliser, while another set of ten got better seeds, a third set got better implements and a fourth set of ten were provided with credit. How can you expect the yield to increase as expected? Hitherto, one did not even enquire how one applied the fertilisers. A farmer may put all his fertiliser in a piece of land which was not bunded and they would be washed away with the soil when the rains come. They should see whether the farmer has first bunded the land. If these defects are removed, results would be better and there will be no need for one Minister to blame another.

About Defence, I feel that people are growing more and more rifleminded. Children's eduaction should be so oriented that they should be made to grow in that atmosphere from the beginning. Text books should be of such type as to infuse patriotism in the minds of the people.

I shall finish in a few minutes, Sir. Women's education should get top priority. It has been said that when a woman is educated, the whole family is educated. Even the Karve committee. and the University Grants Commission were of opinion that priority has to be given for the education of women over that of men. When a man is educated, he alone is educated. When a woman is educated, the whole family is educated. We should give more and more facilities for women's education.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: According to intimation since received from Members, the following cut motions are desired to be moved to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Finance. Hon. Members may move them subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Cut Motion Nos. 3 to 6.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I beg to move:

(i) "That the Demand under the head Ministry of Finance be reduced by Rs. 100"

[(i) Closure of the Bank of China and subsequent proceedings, and (ii) need for rigorous measures to effect economy in civil non-Plan expenditure(3)].

(ii) "That the Demand under the head Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc. be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take effective steps for the recovery of huge arrears of income-tax.(4)]

(iii) "That the Demand under the head Audit be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce legislation for the purpose of defining and delineating the duties, functions and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor General(5)]

(iv) "That the Demand under the head Grants-in-Aid to States be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Manner in which grants-in-aid are being utilised by States. (6)]

18 hrs.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir so far as the Finance Ministry is concerned, in a planned economy, it has got the overall responsibility for development and also defence. For the budget, for the money required, for the resources tapped,—everything will depend upon the effi-

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

ciency of the Finance Ministry. Therefore, at this time of emergency, when we are today being given a budget which is extraordinary, we must scrutinise the proposals. The hon. Finance Minister himself agreed and he felt that it would certainly not be easy for thhe people to accept these proposals without a measure of privation on their part; there was hesitancy even n the mind of the Finance Minister as to how the people wll react to the heavy burden that is being imposed by his budget proposals. Naturally, when these proposals are made, when the people have been given an idea as to what amount of sacrifice they will have to make, it is essential to scrutinise whether the Finance Ministry itself has been performing or has geared up or has moved its own affairs in the manner which the Finanec Minister wants, when he wants the people to make secrifices.

In his budget papers, the Finance Minister has made it clear that every time the budgeted revenue expectations and the actual amounts received vary and the Public Accounts Committee also referred to this matter and commented upon it. It is not a thing which can be so easily explained away. The hon. Finance Minister while replying to the budget, if I remember aright, said that after all, his error is not on the wrong side; that is, when he gives some estimate, he collects more.

Shri Bade (Khargone): It is past 6 O' clock now. Are we sitting up to 6.30? We are not sitting up to 6.30.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Otherwise tomorrow there will be only 5½ hours.

Shri Prabhat Kar: It was agreed that we will sit up to 6 O'clock, and tomorrow up to 5 O'clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Up to 6.30 today. Otherwise, tomorrow we will have only 5½ hours.

Shri Bade: We agreed that tomorrow there will be five hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It was agreed that we shall sit till 6.30.

Shri Bade: It was not agreed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what the Speaker told me. He may take it from me.

Shri Prabhat Kar: At least when this thing was put to the House, we agreed that we would sit up to 6 O'clock; not up to 6.30. In fact, we also agreed that we would sit up to 5 O'clock only. Even then, the point was raised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Members want more time, we should sit up to 6.30. Otherwise, the Members' time will be cut short.

Shri Prabhat Kar: When I started speaking, I was under the impression that the House will go up to 6 O'clock and so I wanted to speak. Because it was agreed upon.

Shri Bade: It was put to the House and we all agreed that we will sit up to 6 O'clock only.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I say that the Speaker had said that we will sit up to 6.30? If a few Members now say the other way, the others will say that we have lost the time. That is the difficulty.

Shri Bade: We opposed it and the Speaker said that it will then be five and a half hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Today the House will sit till 6.30. Otherwise Members will not have sufficient time. The few Members who are here will be deprived of the time. I think we should go on.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In that case, I would not have stood up at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are others ready to speak.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I know that; I was under the impression that we are sitting only till 6 O'clock.

If I remember aright, the Finance Minister said that so far as the error is concerned, it is on the safer side. In a planned economy, at the time of the emergency when we are putting so many taxes on the common man like compulsory deposit scheme and so on, this type of error, i.e. the estimates and the actuals varying to such an extent cannot be taken in so light a manner. I shall quote what the PAC have said in their ninth report:

> "The Committee recognise that to deal with stresses, strains and disparities arising in a process of planned economic growth fiscal measures have to be taken in the course of the year which may not be foreseen at the time of framing the budget. Consequently there may be variations. That gathered the impression, however, that by and large, the variations were due to other factors, mainly, lack of firm statistical basis and conservatism in assessment of revenue."

This is a failure on the part of the Finance Ministry. When you come before the House with a deficit and when you place before the House the tax proposals in order to cover up the deficit, if the revenue itself is more than what is placed in the budget, in that case relief to a certain extent in the taxation can be given to the poorer sections. The amount of deficit financing which is being proposed is not the real amount of deficit financing, because it is being found that from 1956 onwards, every year the revenue collection was much more than what was the expectation in the budget. Even in 1962-63, if you look into the budget papers of that year, you find that the revenue was supposed to be Rs. 1380 crores, but the revised estimates became Rs. 1500 crores. The actuals may be even more; when the actuals come, we will know the exact position.

Shri Morarji Desai: The deficit has increased.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In that case, the expenditure must have increased. This is so far as the revenue side is concerned. On the side of expenditure also, it is being found that the expenditure has been less than the expenditure that was put forward in the budget.

Shri Morarji Desai: That was not so last time.

Shri Prabhat Kar: That was not so last time, but I, do not know what will happen this time. My point is, in this emergency, when such a huge amount of taxation is being imposed, it is the duty of the Finance Ministry to place before the House and the public the revenue that the Government expects. There may be some little variation here and there, but the variation should not be to such an extent. Also, the expenditure that is foreseen should be nearer to the actuals. This is not done.

Therefore, Sir, as I was saying, when the hon. Finance Minister wants every month to gear up the organisation, so far as the Finance Ministry is concerned, their part is not played as it should be either in a planned economy or in the time of emergency.

The same thing about the question of recovery of arrears. Here again the Public Accounts Committee has made a comment. They have said:

> "The Committee are not satisfied with this explanation. The Ministry's representatives admitted that in some cases due to delay in issuing recovery certificates, the assets might have ben transferred or concealed to a certain extent. They trust that Central Board of Revenue will exercise due vigilance to see that all the necessary step for recovery of Tax-demand

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are taken with sufficient promptitude to avoid the arrears of Tax being eventually declared as irrecoverable."

Now, you know that there is arrears of tax and from their the term "effective arrears" has come. Some of the parties from whom taxes are due do not exist. If it is in the corporate sector they have gone into liquidation and the assets could not be recovered. The net result is that it is a loss of revenue. I hold the Finance Department responsible for this. That is why I say that they are not properly gearing up their administration in tune with the emergency period.

I may also point out that the collection of revenue is not being properly done. The pace of liquidation of incometax arrears is admittedly slow. Time has proved that the present system of collecting taxes through the agency of the State Government is largely responsible for such huge accumulation. We have been saying that there should be a central agency for the collection of taxes. Now, so far as the responsibility is concerned, it is largely given to the State Governments and the colection is not preperly made We feel that it should be done. At least a beginning should have been made. It was recommended by the Tyagi Committee that there should be a tax-recovery wing within the income tax department. Furher, I would suggest that so far as arrears and other things are concerned there must be internal audit and so far as collection is concerned the machinery should be geared up. I may draw the attention of the House again to a remark made by the Public Accounts Committee on page 6 of their Ninth Report where they have said that the arrears are almost constant in the sense that it was Rs. 267 crores in 1956-57 and Rs. 253 crores in 1960-61. They have said that they examined and dealt with the above position of arrears in the collection of taxes in their Sixth Report, and in view of the importance of the subject matter they held further discussions with the representatives of the Minisry of Finance and they failed to satisfy the Committee.

Now, when we are talking of imposition of these taxes I do not know why the Finance Ministry's tax collecting machinery cannot be geared up to that extent. I would say that here again the Finance Ministry is not living up to the expectation and fulfilling its obligation which it should at this time of emergency, when every opportunity should be taken to moblilise all the resources that we have got.

There have been cases of underassessment. Even on this underassessment huge amounts have been lost. Who is responsible for it. Again, it is this department. There have been two circulars in which no reference has been made. But a reference has been made about it in the report of the Public Accounts Committee. I would like the hon. Minister to explain this matter. When you ask the common people to make sacrifices I want the Minister to explain the steps that have been taken to mop up all possible resources and to gear up the tax collecting machinery. Then they will enthus the people with confidence and will enable them to make sacrifices, which you have been talking so much. We have all agreed to increased expenditure. Unless these points are clarified, there will be hesitancy on the part of common men to agree to such proposals and to bear the burden smilingly, as the hon. Minister wants.

I will give one instance as to how these things are being done. Take, for instance, the gold control policy. So far as we are concerned, we agree to this policy but so far as the implementation of the Gold Control Order is concerned, it has been done in such a way that it has creatd a lot of difficultis for a large section of the people. I am extremely sorry to say that the

Finance Ministry has not sympathetically considered their problem. Only the ohter day, there was a question about the suicide by some goldsmith. I was surprised to hear the answer. The surprise was all the more becasue the answer was by the hon. Deputy Minister who was a lady. On this question, I expected at least some expression of sympathy for the persons from the Government. The question was whether the Minister will be pleased to give the number of suicides by goldsmiths. And what was the answer? In the same old British way, it was stated that no precise information regarding the number of suicieds by goldsmiths is available, and although reports of suicides have appeared in the press, it has not been possible to ascertain whether the suicides have been caused solely or mainly as a result of implementation of the Gold Control Order policy.

As I said, so far as the policy as such is concerned, we support it, but the way in which it has been implemented has caused untold suffering to a large section of the people. I am surprised at the callous way in which they have been treated by Government. I have some newspapers before me which show their pitiable condition. Here is a paper, *Jugantar*, which belongs to a member of the Congress Party. The proprietor is a Minister. There is another newspapers, *Basumati*, of which the hon. Law Minister is proprietor. There are pictures in both these papers about the condition of goldsmiths. There are deaths of goldsmiths by suicide. The Chief Minister of the State also had to interfere in the matter. But, at he same time, I am surprised at the callous way in which the Finance Ministry is looking into it.

I quite agree with the Government when they say that people must bear more burdens. We agree to the Gold Control Order because we want to put a stop to smuggling. But is this the treatment that should be meted out to a section of the people who become unemployed as a result of this policy? The people are quite willing to bear even additional burdens, but not if this is the attitude adopted by Government.

Here I have got another point to mention. On the 5th December, 1960 one gentleman, Shri Purnandranath Tagore, wrote a letter to the Prime Minister, suggesting some control on gold, and his suggestion was referred to the Finance Ministry. He made some suggestions which, I find, have been accepted by the Finance Ministry. Of course, there are one or two suggestions of his which have not been accepted by them. He has, for example, suggested one uniform marking system all over India based on one standard. Another suggestion made by him about 14 carat has been accepted. Then he suggested a ceiling on the gold content of all articles of jewellery to be prescribed by legislation. I have seen his letter. In spite of his making such suggestions in his letter, which were commented by the Prime Minister's Secretariat and referred to the Finance Minister, which have in fact been accepted partly by the Finance Ministry, in spite of his writing letters personnally to the Finance Minister, not even an acknowledgement of his letter has been made.

Shri Morarji Desai: What suggestion? Whose suggestion?

Shri Prabhat Kar: It is the suggestion of Shri P. N. Tagore. He belongs to the Tagore family. My only point is that the suggestion which has been made about hall-marking which, accoridng to him—and which I find—is one of the good ways of finding out smuggled gold is a suggestion which the hon. Finance Minister should also consider.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is nothing new in it. I have been considering it from the very beginning.

Shri Prabhat Kar: This is a suggestion which had been made in 1960. I do not think he will lose any of his intelligence or ingenuity if he just considered this matter which has been pressed upon since 1960. There is nothing wrong in it.

Shri Morarji Desai: It had been under consideration.

Shri Prabhat Kar: This gentleman does not know that you have considered it at all.

Shri Morarji Desai: He need not know it.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I think, that is where the hon. Finance Minister should at least change somewhat.

Shri Morarji Desai: Not because you wish it.

Shri Prabhat Kar: He knows that the proposal was made in 1960 when the hon. Finance Minister did not think of gold control. At that time it was suggested by him.

Shri Morarji Desai: I did.

Shri Prabhat Kar: There is nowhere in the proceedings of the Parliament to show that the hon. Finance Minister has made a suggestion like that. When a suggestion is made which may not have been accepted fully, I do not know what is wrong in saying, "I thank you". There is nothing wrong in saying that. It was suggested in 1960. It was given to the hon. Prime Minister and it was sent to the hon. Finance Minister. Now he says that he was thinking about it but there is nothing on record here to say that he had been thinking about this matter.

Shri Morarji Desai: That is what he thinks.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Really I never expected this from him. At least I know that he is a very straightforward person and I expected that in this matter he will be quite sraightfarward and acknowledge it.

Shri Morarji Desai: I receive a thousand letters like that. What am I to do?

Shri Prabhat Kar: It is not a question of thousand letters. I think, I have not been able to make my position clear. A suggestion had been made in 1960 for the first time for the imposition of gold control.

Shri Morarji Desai: May I tell the hon. Member that I have said in the House also that from 1958 I have been considering this matter? He is talking about 1960?

Shri Prabhat Kar: I do not know where it is in the proceedings of the Hosue that he was considering it since 1958. Anyway, I leave it at that.

Shri Morarji Desai: In the Consultative Committee of which he was a member.

An Hon. Member: He should know it.

Shri Prabhat Kar: So far as he is concerned, he has nothing to do with me or my party or anything. He is a raja. What I wanted to say is that when a gentleman puts forward a suggestion and if it is accepted, he should at least be thanked.

An Hon. Member: Who is a raja?

Shri Prabhat Kar: Shri P. N. Tagore.

This Gold Control Order according to our information has not been successful is bringing out the smuggled gold. The purpose for which the Gold Control Order was made and the reason why we had all agreed to it was that it will bring out the smuggled gold. So far as the Gold Bonds are concerned, I do not know what the figure will be now but as I can understand from the figures given upto the 28th February, some Rs. 8 crores worth of Gold Bonds were sold. We do not

know what the present position is. But I am quite sure that the hon. Finance Minister will agree that he also is not satisfied and that the purpose for which gold control was imposed and Gold Bonds were introduced, namely, that smuggled gold would come out, has not as yet come about. Naturally, he will again have to think exactly how this smuggled gold can be brought out. I am quite sure that it is not his intention pure and simple to create complications for goldsmiths but that his purpose is to bring out smuggled gold so that foreign exchange can be saved and we may not have any difficulty. It was for that that the Gold Control Order was issued. That particular purpose has not been served so far as the Gold Control Order is concerned.

Again, this brings me to the question of foreign exchange difficulties. As you know, there have been more cases of violation of foreign exchange control rules in the year 1962 than in 1961. As I can understand from the figures supplied by the Finance Ministry itself, the cases registered in 1961 were 1,941 and the number of cases rose to 3,034 in 1962.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): That shows an an improvement of the department that they are more vigilant.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I am saying that so far as the violation is concerned. In 1962, 3,034 cases have been registered and uptill now 720 cases have been adjudicated upon. Still the position is that there are so many cases which have not yet been able to be detected by the Ministry. You know exactly what the procedures are. How do they do? In that case again—the hon. Minister may not get annoyed—if you could kindly check these banks, because these are the means through which these foreign exchange manipulations take place, and if you kindly look into this matter, you will find it. The hon. Minister is nodding his head meaning that it is not so.

Shri Morarji Desai: When did I not?

Shri Prabhat Kar: You were just saying, "No, no".

Now, I would like that he will kindly be more vigilant so far as the functioning of the banking institutions is concerned, although, I know, he will say that we are incorrigible, that we will go on saying, nationalise the banking institutions. It may be. But I am quite sure that some day or other the hon. Minister himself who has promulgated this Gold Control Order now—no doubt it is a revolutionary step—will some day also agree to the nationalisation of the banking institutions.

Shri Morarji Desai: Wait for the day.

Shri Prabhat Kar: We shall be waiting for days. There is no doubt about it. But I would say, the sonner you do the better it is because you will be able to simply undo many of the things—violations of rules and other things.

Here I have got the record of a Supreme Court cases wherein a General Manager and a Chairman of a Bank have given evidence. It is an open document. You could see what type of things take place in the banking institutions, How the manipulations take place including the foreign exchange violations. Here is an evidence. It is not a confidential paper. It is an open document of the Supreme Court. In spite of all these things the hon. Finance Minister will not move and proper steps will not be taken. It is surprising. So far as the foreign exchange position is concerned—I do not know—he will say that now, at present, some restrictions have been imposed.

So far as the foreign travels are concerned, I would like to bring to his notice that even now there have been quite a large number of amounts involved here. It was in reply to a

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question that the amount was given as Rs. 1 crore. I simply want to know whether it is for the business travels alone that has been granted. What is the amount of business that they have been able to bring in? I can understand it is worth spending Rs. 1 crore if we get from outside quite a large amount of business which will help our foreign exchange position and our difficult position. I would like to say that so far as foreign exchange regulations are concerned, there should be an attempt to further improve the position.

Now, today, there have been roughly about 760 crores of rupees of foreign loans that are outstanding. Just today when the Ministry of Economic and Defence Coordination was being debated upon, it was pointed out that many of our grants and loans are not being properly utilised. Now, it is necessary, I think, that so far as the loans and grants are concerned, the Finance Ministry should have a discussion in the House as to how these things are not being utilised and what portion of these loans and grants remain unutilised, These various loan amounts have to be repaid, and, therefore, it is necessary that they should be utilised fully. The loans and grants which we have got from the foreign countries should not lie idle but should be properly utilised and benefit reaped out of them for the development of our country's economy. Since this has already been discussed, I do not want to go into it any further.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Will the hon. Member take some more time? He has already taken about half an hour.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I shall take two more minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can continue tomorrow.

18.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 17, 1963/Chaitra 27, 1885 (Saka).

[*Tuesday, April* 16, 1963/*Chaitra* 26, 1885 (*Saka*)]

COLUMNS

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 9872—9923

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895	Shifting of Railway mineral siding from New Delhi Yard	9873–74
896	Electric train terminus on Ganga	9874–75
897	Non-departmental telegraphists	9875
898	Special news receiving equipment	9875–76

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1904	Transfer of Railway employees	9876–77
1905	Under-bridge at Cuttack Station Level Crossing	9877
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1912	Central Road Fund.	9881–82
1913	Production of rice in Orissa	9882–83
1914	Farm output in Orissa	9883
1915	P. & T. offices in Orissa	9883–84
1916	Head Post Office for Hamirpur (U.P.)	9884–85
1917	Assistance to farmers	9885
1918	Procurement of rice in Andhra Pradesh	9885–86
1919	Bio Gas Plant	9887
1920	Replacement of Railway line in Bikaner division	9887–88
1921	Wagon-holding for Jodhpur division	9888
1922	Alarm chains	9889
1923	Cooperative grain banks.	9889–90
1924	Package programme for groundnuts in Madras State	9890–91
1925	Telephones in South Arcot and Trichey districts	9891
1926	Theft in Southern Rly. Workshops	9892
1927	P. & T. Advisory Committees	9892
1928	Class coaches	9892–93
1929	Motor ships	9893
1930	Replacement of Rail tracks	9894
1931	Minor irrigation works.	9894
1932	Bridge on Sutlej near Kiratpur Sahib	9894–95
1933	Consolidation of holidings	9895
1934	Postal services in Punjab	9895
1935	Complaints against Delhi Milk Scheme	989
1936	Cattle Feed Manufacturing Unit	9896–97
1937	Catering arrangements at Santa Cruz	9897–98
1938	Post of Financial Commissioner, Railways	9898–99
1939	Brakeblocks for South-Eastern Railway	9899

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1940	Railway Technical Training Schools	9899–9900
1941	Training Establishments for Railway Officers	9900
1942	National Highway No. 34	9900–01
1943	L.G.S. grade posts in E. Railway	9901–02
1944	Posts of Office Superintendents in E. Railway.	9902
1945	Promotion of A.P.O.	9902–03
1946	Tourism in Kerala	9903
1947	Brahmaputra bridge	9903–04
1948	National Cooperative Development Corporation	9904–05
1949	Kal Kalighat-Dharama Nagar Railway line	9905
1950	Wagons at Neamati	9905–06
1951	Alignment of National Highway in Bhadrak town	9906
1952	Shortage of fertilizers	9906–07
1953	Level-crossing accidents.	9907
1954	Rail accident	9907–08
1955	Consumer stores	9908
1956	Allotment of fertilizers to tobacco growers	9908–09
1957	Research on Himalayan herbs	9909–10
1958	Demands for vegetables.	9910–11
1959	Bridges on National High way No. 7	9911–12
1960	Development of fisheries in Madras	9912–13
1961	R.M.S. section at Dindigul	9913
1962	EK 17 section of R.M.S.	9913–14
1963	Sandal trees	9914
1964	Trolley buses.	9914–15
1965	Enhancement of pilgrims tax	9915
1966	Seed farms	9915–16
1967	Bridge over Indravati river on National Highway No. 43	9916–17
1968	Teleprinter line to Raipur	9917
1969	Collision of goods trains near Raipur	9917
1970	Rail accident near Katni.	9917–18
1971	Production of eggs	9918
1972	Zund-Kandla Railway track	9918–19
1973	State Co-operative Banks	9919
1974	Track between Bhadrachellam Road and Colliery Siding	9920–21
1975	Distribution of fertilizers in Mysore State	9921
1976	Goan telegraph system	9921–22
1977	Recruitment of workmen and Linemen	9922–23

GMGIPND—LS—138 (Ai) LSD—28-4-63—180

SURRENDER BY MEMBER TO CUSTODY 9923

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received a communication from the Superintendent, Central Prison, Hyderabad, intimating that Shri Kolla Venkaiah, who was released on parole had surrendered to that Jail on the 11th April, 1963.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 9923–24

Thirty-sixth Report was presented.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 9924—10108

(i) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Economic and Defence Co-ordination concluded and all the demands were voted in full.

(ii) Discussion on Demand in respect of the Department of Parliamentary Affairs commenced. The discussion was concluded and the Demand was voted in full.

(iii) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Finance commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL, 17, 1963/CHAITRA 27, 1885 (SAKA)—

Further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Finance.